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Jardine Jolts Hong Kong by Saying It Plans Bermuda Firm

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson & Co., this British colony's oldest trading company, said Wednesday that because of political uncertainty over the future of Hong Kong, a new Bermuda company would be formed as the group's holding company.

The news is expected to have serious political implications as the 150-year-old Jardine, known locally as the "prince of the colony," has long been seen as the leader of expatriate business in Hong Kong along with Hongkong Land Co., the colony's largest property concern and Jardine's sister company.

In a press conference, the new chairman of Jardine Matheson, Simon Keswick said that 1983 consolidated after-tax earnings, but before exchange translations and extraordinary items, was 139 million Hong Kong dollars (\$17.8 million), or 24 Hong Kong cents a share, down 88 percent from 708 million dollars, or 1.77 dollars a share, a year earlier.

Jardine also said it cut its final 1983 dividend to 40 cents a share from the 80 cents paid a year earlier.

Mr. Keswick commented that the results were disappointing but not surprising.

He defended the board's decision to move the group's holding to Bermuda. "As we're structured now," he said, "all our eggs are in one basket." Under the proposal, all of Hong Kong-China activities will be structured under a Hong Kong holding company, but international activities will in the future be held by the Jardine Matheson company in Bermuda.

According to a legal adviser for the company, R.A. Moore: "If you're an international business, you've got to be in a jurisdiction which your international partners are comfortable with. At the moment, our international trading partners are uncertain about Hong Kong as a jurisdiction. We are more certain, perhaps, than they are."

Mr. Moore said that the question of jurisdiction over Hong Kong's business community after 1997, when Beijing is expected to assume sovereignty over Hong Kong, comes up "interminably" in business dealings with overseas companies.

The question of Hong Kong's legal position under Chinese rule is seen as crucial to the continuing success of the territory, now the world's third-largest financial center. It is known that Beijing is anxious to understand Hong Kong's British judicial traditions, and recently began translating Hong Kong's body of law into Mandarin for further study.

"We want to ensure in future that our holding companies have the ability to operate under the English law and have access to the Privy Council in Britain," Mr. Keswick said.

He said that there would be no diminishment of Hong Kong-based activities in the group, which now constitute 72 percent of the company's operations, but that an ideal balance would be to have 50 percent of operations in Hong Kong and 50 percent overseas.

"Nothing is moving out of Hong Kong that is in Hong Kong," Mr. Moore added.

Jardine owns 36 percent of Hongkong Land, which also reported 1983 results Wednesday. Mr. Keswick said that the decision by Hongkong Land not to pay all but a nominal 1983 final dividend had immediate implications for Jardine. (Earlier this year, Hongkong Land raised 864 million dollars by reducing its holding in Jardine to 25 percent from 43 percent.)

Jardine reserves will absorb a reduction in the value of Hongkong Land's property holdings following a revision ordered by the new chief operating officer for Hongkong Land, David Davies. The net effect is to lower the carrying value of Jardine's investment in Hongkong Land to 5.88 dollars for each share of Hongkong Land, down from net asset value of 6.42 a share at the end of last year.

Announcing a loss attributable to shareholders after extraordinary items of 1.28 billion dollars for 1983, Mr. Davies said: "Hongkong Land has recognized reality by write-downs, provisions and revenue losses which have reduced shareholders funds by over 6 billion dollars, but faces the future with confidence."

Before extraordinary items, the company reported a 79-percent decline in earnings to 168 million dollars, 7.8 cents a share, from 814 million dollars, or 38.1 cents a share, a year earlier.

Since being brought in last October to operate Hongkong Land by Mr. Keswick, who is chairman both of Jardine and Hongkong Land, Mr. Davies has been given the task of salvaging the property company from enormous debts accrued during the property boom three years ago under Mr. Davies' predecessor, Trevor Bedford.

Total debt for the company was predicted to reach a peak in 1985-86 of 17 billion dollars, but Mr. Davies said Wednesday that the prediction had been reduced to 16 billion dollars and been fully provided for by credit facilities and provisions against losses.

Hongkong Land said it would

Hart Wins Easily Over Mondale In Connecticut

By Bill Peterson and Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service
HARTFORD, Connecticut — Senator Gary Hart defeated Walter F. Mondale by 54 to 29 percent in the Connecticut Democratic presidential primary, giving the Coloradan a sweep of the New England states and a much-needed boost going into Tuesday's New York primary.

Mr. Hart, struggling to regain momentum in the race for the Democratic nomination, won his third primary of the year by swamping Mr. Mondale by huge margins across the board, in cities, suburbs and towns and among every voting age group. Mr. Hart's majority was so overwhelming that he beat Mr. Mondale by a 5-3 margin among union members.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson finished a distant third, despite a strong showing among black voters, who constitute 7 percent of the Connecticut electorate.

With nearly all the precincts counted, Mr. Hart had 108,258 votes or 54 percent, Mr. Mondale had 58,749 or 29 percent, Mr. Jackson had 20,133 or 10 percent, and 13,044 votes, or 6 percent, were cast for candidates who have dropped out of the race.

Mr. Hart was expected to pick up at least 34 of the 52 delegates to the Democratic National Convention at stake in Connecticut and thus whittle away at the delegate lead Mr. Mondale has built with wins in the Illinois primary and in the Minnesota, Michigan and Kansas caucuses in the last 10 days.

The victory represented Mr. Hart's best showing in two weeks, and is expected to give his campaign a lift going into the big industrial-state primaries in New York and Pennsylvania in the first two weeks of April.

Mr. Hart broke out champagne on a flight from Rochester, New York, to New York City and said that Connecticut had responded to "the message voters of New York and the rest of the country will want to hear."

Campaigning in Buffalo, Mr. Mondale sought to play down the results. He said of the Hart victory: "He put on an excellent race, obviously, and got a good result. It was a state where we did not spend much time and very, very little money."

Mr. Hart staged a major effort in the state, the first in which he was clearly better organized than Mr. Mondale. But Mr. Hart's margin of



Gary Hart

U.S. Banks Must Absorb Any Losses on Argentina

By Jane Seaberry and James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan says if Argentina does not pay the interest it owes on \$43 billion in foreign debt by Saturday, U.S. lending institutions "will have to take the hit to their earnings" — meaning the banks will have to record tens of millions of dollars in losses.

Reagan administration officials said Tuesday that they have no plans to bail out either the Argentine government or major U.S. banks if Argentina fails to pay.

Mr. Regan said Treasury officials were helping U.S. banks and the Argentine in discussions on the debt problem and the administration was "trying for an accommodation to be made."

When questioned about reports that Argentina has asked the Reagan administration for a \$800-million loan to help repay its debts, Mr. Regan said the U.S. government was not "formally" asked about such a loan. The \$800 million would be used to pay Argentina's interest due through January.

The Argentine economics minister, Bernardo Grinspun, said Monday in Punta del Este, Uruguay, where he is attending the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, that Argentina would not pay overdue interest on the debt in time to keep the loans off "problem lists" at major U.S. banks.

Under U.S. banking rules, which are stricter than those in many countries, banks must classify as problem loans those on which the interest is more than 90 days overdue.



MARCH TO LONDON — Commuters walked to work Wednesday across the Hungerford Bridge as a 24-hour strike paralyzed the Underground system and bus service. Huge traffic jams developed throughout the day.

Israeli Parties Agree on General Elections in July

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israel's governing Likud bloc and the opposition Labor Party agreed Wednesday to hold general elections on July 23.

Politicians on both sides said that the early date made leadership struggles in either party unlikely, meaning that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, as head of the Herut Party, the dominant faction in Likud, would probably defend his position against Shimon Peres, the leader of the Labor Party.

But the political scene remained highly volatile, and upheavals were still possible. The key question was whether former President Yitzhak Navon would challenge Mr. Peres for the Labor Party leadership.

The two men met over a private lunch Wednesday. Mr. Navon, who cut short a trip to the United States and Canada to return home Tuesday, told Mr. Peres that he would announce his intentions on Friday.

Mr. Peres has not proven much of a vote-getter, losing twice in 1977 and 1981, to Menachem Begin. But Mr. Shamir — a bland figure compared with the fiery Mr. Begin — has not been tested at the polls.

Mr. Shamir assumed the party leadership when Mr. Begin resigned in September. Consequently, the outcome of the July election is far from certain.

The latest public opinion polls show Labor defeating Likud, but they did so, wrongly, before the last elections in 1981.

Mr. Peres's unpopularity with the electorate has created a support in Labor for a change to Mr. Navon, a moderate who is thought capable of appealing to a broad middle coalition of Israeli voters.

But Mr. Peres has shown no willingness to relinquish his leadership, and any challenge could unleash supporters of former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, whose rivalry with Mr. Peres has had a nasty edge for years. Many Laborites fear that a struggle would be too divisive for the party to heal the wounds before election day.

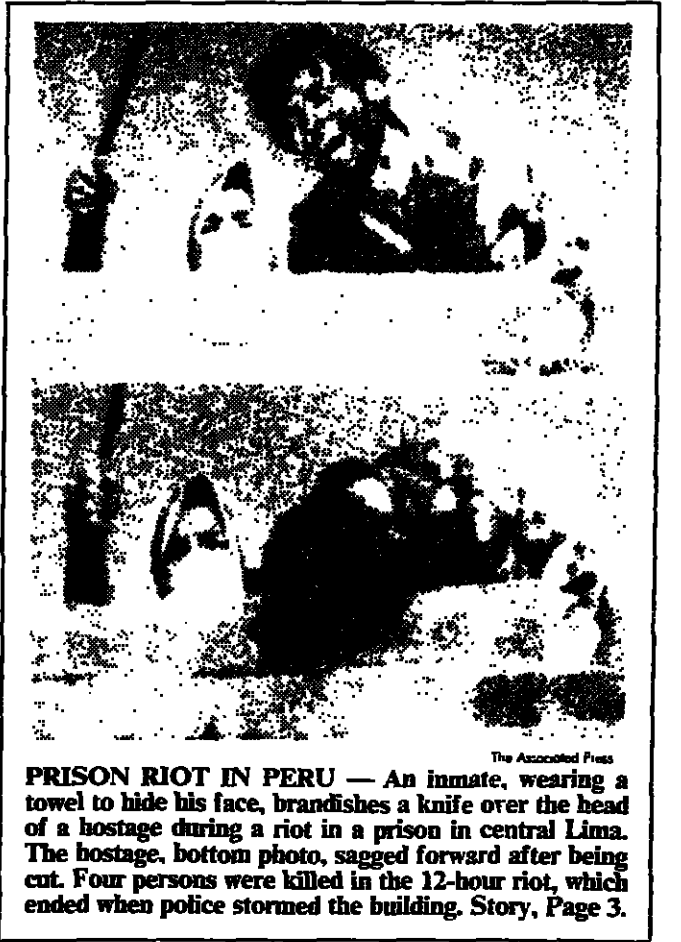
Prominent Labor figures predicted that a place in the party short of the leadership would be found for Mr. Navon. This was the gist of an analysis by Moshe Shaleh, Labor's parliamentary whip.

July 23, Mr. Shaleh said, was not far enough away for a full leadership struggle, and not near enough to preclude some shifts.

There was speculation that Mr. Navon would be offered a place as second or third on the Labor list, and possibly a high cabinet position, such as deputy prime minister, should Labor be able to form a government.

In Herut, both former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy were seen as potential contenders for the leadership.

Mr. Sharon, glib and uncharacteristically taciturn in the members' dining room in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, confirmed his past declarations of intent to make a challenge, but only with a nod and an affirmative mumble, not with the ringing statements that are his trademark.



PRISON RIOT IN PERU — An inmate, wearing a towel to hide his face, brandishes a knife over the head of a hostage during a riot in a prison in central Lima. The hostage, bottom photo, sagged forward after being cut. Four persons were killed in the 12-hour riot, which ended when police stormed the building. Story, Page 3.

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TOMORROW

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Athens Gunman Kills U.K. Diplomat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATHENS — A gunman killed a representative of the British Council cultural organization Wednesday and seriously wounded a Greek employee, police said.

The authorities identified the victim as Kenneth Whitty, 44, the council's assistant cultural representative. A British Embassy spokesman said Mr. Whitty had diplomatic status.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack. A police spokesman said the assailant was armed with a pistol and fled on foot after opening fire.

The attack came two days before Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is to visit Athens and amid reports that police were hunting a Palestinian and two Iranians believed to be plotting to assassinate the U.S. ambassador to Greece.

Police said that Mr. Whitty was shot in the head while driving with council employees in his car in the central Kolonosakki district near the British Embassy.

Athenis Ekonomidou, a Greek employee of the British Council, was sitting beside him in the car and was shot in the head and neck. She was in a coma and was not expected to live, police said.

The British Embassy said Mr. Whitty was married and had four teenage sons. He arrived in Athens 15 months ago.

Security police have been on alert following a series of terrorist attacks in Western Europe and repeated reports of a terrorist presence in Greece.

A Greek security police spokesman said the alert followed the attempted assassination of a U.S. diplomat in Strasbourg, France, on Monday, Baque terrorist activities in Spain and an unspecified incident in West Germany.

A U.S. Navy captain was shot to death as he drove to work in Athens on Nov. 15. An leftist extremist organization claimed responsibility.

An armed Arab youth was arrested outside the Israeli diplomatic mission earlier this month. He told police he planned to kill the mission chief.

British diplomats said they could think of no reason why Mr. Whitty should be a target and some speculated he might have been mistaken for someone else.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

Once Reluctant, Rajiv Gandhi Gains Confidence, Respect

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — On the day before Mohandas K. Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, so the story goes, three women from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's family dropped in for a visit. One was Nehru's daughter, Indira.

While the women and the mahatma chatted, Indira's 3-year-old son, Rajiv, played with the great man's feet, decorating his big toe with a garland of flowers.

That tableau, fraught with dynastic symbolism, is turning out to be more prophetic than anyone might have guessed. For as Nehru's daughter prepares for an election that is viewed as likely to extend her rule as India's prime minister into a third decade, her son has clearly emerged, after three years in politics, as the second most powerful figure in the country.

At age 39, Rajiv Gandhi (the family is not related to the mahatma) appears no longer the diffident, reluctant freshman member of Parliament and former airline pilot who took over as her presumptive heir after the death of his younger brother, Sanjay, in 1980.

Sanjay Gandhi, at the time of his death in a plane crash, was considered to be nearly as powerful as his mother. He was expected to be named to head the Congress-I Party, and there was growing certainty that he would eventually succeed Mrs. Gandhi.

Rajiv Gandhi did not share his brother's natural enthusiasm for politics. But although he was a reluctant political draftee, he now appears to be enjoying himself. As a part of his mother's inner political circle, Mr. Gandhi appears to have become her chief lieutenant. He has, according to all accounts, become more confident and ambitious.

Mr. Gandhi is first general secretary of Congress-I. As such, he is in command of the party's machinery and is busily directing its efforts to reform itself, operate more effectively and gear up for the general election that Mrs. Gandhi must call this year.

As he does so, he is working hard to place as many men as possible of his own choosing on the Congress-I election slate — several hundred, in fact, or enough to assure him a solid base of personal support. Sanjay Gandhi did that successfully before his death.

"Rajiv will get them in the new Lok Sabha," said Lal Kishan Advani, an opposition member of Parliament and former cabinet minister, predicted in regard to the necessary core of supporters. The Lok Sabha is the lower, and more powerful, house of Parliament.

There is speculation that a major purpose of the coming election is not only to re-elect Mrs. Gandhi but also to place Rajiv Gandhi in a position to succeed her as early as the following election, in 1989 or 1990.

A lot can happen between now and then. Whether Rajiv Gandhi becomes Indira's man of the 1990s depends not least on whether he can build a national following at the grassroots and develop the necessary breadth of outlook, experience and political skill.

Nevertheless, he is building an image as an upholder of higher standards of performance and ethics than those generally attributed to the current generation of Congress-I politicians.

He has moved beyond party affairs, representing the government and the prime minister in myriad activities, appearing everywhere. As a result, Mr. Gandhi has been seen recently, as beginning to come into his own.

"Rajiv Gandhi Has Finally Arrived," The Times of India said in an editorial a few days ago, after he was credited with persuading the government not to pursue an attempt to amend the law so that a prominent Congress-I politician, A.R. Antulay, could escape prosecution for corruption.

But as he rises, Mr. Gandhi is also being looked at with a more critical eye. Sanjay Gandhi's reputation was one of ruthlessness. Rajiv Gandhi's milder personality, some politicians say, may not be suited to the rough-and-tumble of Indian politics.

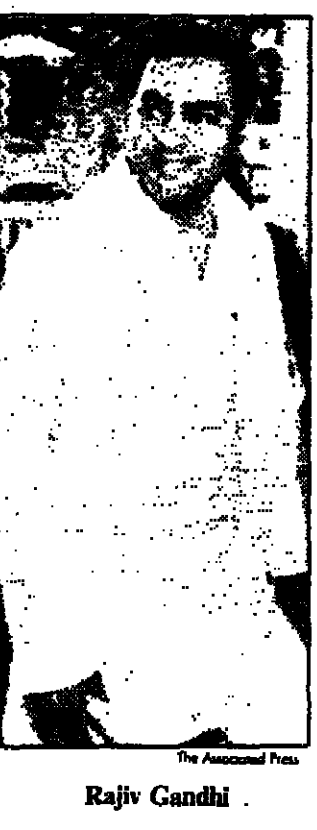
Other critics accuse Mr. Gandhi of improperly using his position to promote himself.

"He goes about in official aircraft," said Mr. Advani, the former cabinet member, "and yet he is a party functionary. The Mr. Clean image no longer holds good."

Far from applauding Mr. Gandhi for his key role in the Antulay case, some critics say he seemed less than committed to impartial justice.

The case stems from a yearlong newspaper investigation that led in 1982 to Mr. Antulay's conviction on extortion and his resignation as chief minister of Maharashtra state.

Although Mr. Gandhi is credited with reversing the recent move that would have put Mr. Antulay above the law, a former close adviser to Mrs. Gandhi said he stopped short of saying, "Let the law take its course." Instead, he pleaded the party's backing to Mr. Antulay.



Rajiv Gandhi

Iraqis Hit Greek Ship; Iran Says War Widened

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Iran accused Iraq on Wednesday of widening the Gulf war by hitting a Greek tanker near the Saudi Arabian coast. It said Baghdad would bear responsibility for any incident that threatened Gulf security.

In Athens, the Merchant Marine Ministry said the tanker Filikon was struck by a missile Wednesday, 40 miles (65 kilometers) southwest of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. None of the 26 crew members was hurt, the ministry said, adding that the tanker was not seriously damaged and would continue its voyage to Sicily.

Chris Bastis, president of Seagroup Inc., New York agents for the tanker's Greek owners, said in a telephone interview that the tanker was heading south from Kuwait after loading cargo there.

"It's the first incident that we're aware of where a neutral ship has been hit in what we would consider open international waters" in the Gulf, he said.

Lloyd's of London said the Filikon and another, unidentified "naval target" were hit by Iraqi fire. Lloyd's said the incident occurred 70 miles south, rather than 40 miles southwest, of Kharg Island. Lloyd's also said the incident took place Tuesday afternoon. Roger Barker of Lloyd's intelligence department said he knew nothing about the other target.

The Iraqi military said Tuesday that its Super Etendard bombers destroyed two naval targets southwest of Kharg Island. Because of confusion over when the Greek ship was hit, it was not clear if one of the targets this statement referred to was the Filikon.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted a War Information Headquarters spokesman in Tehran as saying: "The Iraqi planes hit a Greek tanker near the Saudi Arabian coast. The tanker had loaded in Kuwait and was sailing toward Sicily."

The spokesman said that Iraq would bear "the whole responsibility" for any mishap that threatened the Gulf's security.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)



THE WHOLE WORLD OF AEROSPACE TAKES ITS DIRECTION-AND ITS DIRECTORIES-FROM FLIGHT

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Ozal Says Turkish Elections Show Overwhelming Support for Program

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey says that his victory in local elections reflects overwhelming national support for his center-right Motherland Party and his economic austerity program.

He pledged to continue the austerity program during his five-year term that continues until 1988.

"Our strong showing in the voting, particularly in the big cities such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, showed that the people overwhelmingly want us to continue with our leadership and programs, and we shall, vigorously," Mr. Ozal said in an interview at his official residence.

Mr. Ozal ruled out parliamentary elections. Before the election, there were some predictions that early elections were possible if Erdoğdu's moderate leftist group, the Social Democracy Party, gained more than 30 percent of the vote.

With about 10 million votes counted by Wednesday, results gave Mr. Inönü's party 23.3 percent of the vote, thus shifting the dominant opposition to Mr. Ozal to a party not represented in parliament.

As forecast, the two opposition parties in parliament — the left-center Populist Party and rightist Nationalist Democracy Party — suffered a blow to their credibility.

The Populist Party won just over 9 percent and the Nationalist Democracy Party 7 percent of the

vote. Both parties, however, expect a higher tally when final results are known in about a week.

The Motherland Party had gained 41.6 percent of the vote, the True Path Party, 13.3 percent, and the Prosperity Party, 4.5 percent, by Wednesday.

The Turkish leader indicated that he had no immediate plans to arrange an amnesty for 12,500 alleged terrorists held in Turkish prisons.

Mr. Ozal said: "There is no need for early elections now, and an amnesty is a very delicate and complex matter. We also do not want anarchy to revive here."

He said he would seek a gradual lifting of martial law throughout Turkey during the next four months. A week before Sunday's elections, the government lifted martial law in 13 of Turkey's 67 provinces.

"What the election shows more than anything else is that the Turkish people are looking to the future with confidence," he said.

However, Turkish trade union leaders, journalists and Western diplomats said that Turkey faced some uncertainties, mainly stemming from Mr. Ozal's commitment to a policy to cut inflation from around 40 percent to 30 percent this year.

This policy has been criticized by the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, which represents 1.6 million workers. It is seeking a 43-percent wage increase for members. The government has offered 25 percent.

A senior confederation official

said: "We cannot accept this restrictive policy and we are worried about growing unemployment, which is now around 3.5 million, or 14 percent of the labor force."

He and other union leaders said that while Mr. Ozal now had "a virtually unchallenged mandate" to continue his austerity program, they said they feared that worker discontent and possibly strikes, could create new problems.

Mr. Ozal said during the interview that if the unions did not get the roughly 40 percent wage increase they were seeking "they can strike."

"I will allow it," he said.

Strikes in Turkey, while technically legal, fall under constitutional and martial law regulations and have been virtually outlawed.

Pasa Sarıoğlu, assistant general secretary of the Populist Party, said Wednesday that the government's policy of "squeezing" lower income groups in Turkey could lead to social unrest. He pledged to continue parliamentary opposition to the austerity program, despite his party's poor showing.

Mr. Inönü of the Social Democracy Party said Wednesday: "We do not believe that social disorder is an immediate problem in Turkey."

He added: "We shall continue working for a complete return to democratic life, including a graduated amnesty, full freedom for the press and an economic policy that concentrates not only on investments, but doing something for all categories of Turkish society."

Since his election Nov. 8, Mr. Ozal has won parliamentary ap-



Turgut Ozal

proval for the sale to private interests of shares in state-owned companies. He has liberalized import and foreign exchange regulations and pledged to stimulate export growth to both Western and Arab markets. He has raised interest rates and allowed the lira to float.

Mr. Ozal said Tuesday that he would draft new measures to modernize housing, stimulate investment and streamline bureaucracy.

Mr. Ozal also plans visits soon to Libya, Iran, Iraq and Belgium, where he intends to have talks with the president of the European Community Commission, Gaston Thorn.

WORLD BRIEFS

4 Killed in Chile; Curfew Continues

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — A curfew was imposed Wednesday for a third night after four persons were shot to death Tuesday in Chile during protests against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet. Sporadic clashes were reported Wednesday in central Santiago and at universities.

Santiago residents said police used tear gas and fired into the air to disperse people who had defied Tuesday night's curfew. Burning barricades and banging on pots, the protesters demanded a return to democracy after a more than a decade of military rule.

The semi-official Orbe news agency said 13 persons were treated for gunshot wounds. The four deaths Tuesday, including that of a 12-year-old boy in a Santiago shanty town, occurred before curfews went into effect in Santiago, Concepcion and Vina del Mar.

Sikh Reformist Is Killed in Punjab

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Sikh terrorists shot and killed a Sikh reformist in Punjab and critically wounded two Sikh leaders in New Delhi in separate attacks, officials said Wednesday.

Sikh gunmen shot and killed Ved Parkash, the leader of a local Niranakari group Tuesday night at Sangrur in Punjab state. The Niranakaris are a reformist, breakaway group of the Sikh religion. In New Delhi, the police officials said three unidentified Sikh youths fired automatic weapons Wednesday at a car carrying two local Sikh leaders.

The police commissioner, Subhash Tandon, said Harbans Singh Manchanda, president of the local Sikh temple authority, and T.S. Lamba, an executive member, suffered "a number of bullet wounds in the chest and stomach. Their condition is very critical."

U.K. Police Arrest Striking Miners

LONDON (AP) — Police arrested 60 striking coal miners Wednesday for blocking a busy Midlands highway and protesting at a National Coal Board office. Home Secretary Leon Brittan accused the miners of endangering the public.

The miners' strike, called to protest the board's plan to close 20 loss-making pits this year, was in its 17th day. The board said 131 of its 174 mines were completely closed by the strike action, three less than on Tuesday because three mines that had been closed had resumed partial operation.

Mr. Brittan said in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio interview that the miners' attempt to block the highway by abandoning about 50 vehicles was "not only an infringement of civil liberties, but it is also a danger to the public, and the police must take action to keep the roads of our country open."

U.K. Will Make Regular EC Payments

LONDON (AP) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, made it clear Wednesday that Britain would not withhold regular payments to the European Community despite its failure to meet British demands for financial change.

Sir Geoffrey was reporting to the House of Commons on a meeting Tuesday in Brussels of community foreign ministers. He confirmed that Britain would not make an advance payment of £100 million (about \$143 million) on its regular contributions due next month. That had been requested by the community's executive commission to help pay its bills. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday that Britain would not make this advance payment.

Sir Geoffrey said: "The government believes that it is in our interests to take no action that might damage the prospect of decisive progress. We shall continue to work constructively for the settlement of these negotiations on a basis acceptable to the government and to this House." When members of the opposition Labor Party pressed him to withhold Britain's regular contributions, the foreign secretary said he "would not be guided" by their desires.

Crucifix Protests Continue in Poland

GARWOLIN, Poland (UPI) — A Catholic bishop continued on a bread-and-water fast and hundreds of students boycotted classes Wednesday to protest the regime's ban on crucifixes in classrooms.

Bishop Jan Mazur declared Tuesday he would go on a bread-and-water diet as long as the ban on crosses was enforced. A majority of students at a school in the village of Mietne near Garwolin (40 miles/70 kilometers) southeast of Warsaw, where the ban was enforced March 7, boycotted classes as the school reopened Wednesday.

At the same time, Bishop Mazur reported on the crisis to a two-day session of the episcopate led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate. About 80 bishops from Poland's 27 dioceses discussed the deteriorating church-state relationship caused by the conflict, a source said.

Moscow Theater Chief Warns Actors

MOSCOW — The man chosen to replace Yuri Lyubimov, a Soviet director dismissed from a top Moscow theater for remaining abroad, has warned his actors that he will not tolerate dissent.

Anatoli Efros, 56, the new artistic director of the Taganka theater, said he wanted an end to internal dissension. His statement, published Wednesday in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, followed accusations by some actors that Mr. Efros had betrayed Mr. Lyubimov, theater sources said.

Mr. Lyubimov established the Taganka and fought many battles with Culture Ministry watchdogs for the right to stage innovative and daring productions. During a tour abroad last year, he called for greater artistic freedom in the Soviet theater and then decided not to return home.

Troops Said to Kill 10 in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Air force troops fired on a Tamil crowd Wednesday near the northern city of Jaffna, killing at least 10 persons and wounding 25, official sources said.

The Defense Ministry said troops at Chunnakam, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Colombo, were returning to barracks when what the ministry called Tamil-speaking terrorists shot at them from ambush. Although the troops were not hurt, the incident triggered the shooting spree, air force officials said.

Other reports from the area said air force troops indiscriminately opened fire on people in Chunnakam and then drove away. The Defense Ministry said, without elaborating, that "in a subsequent incident at Mallakam, several persons received injuries." Mallakam is near Chunnakam.

U.S. Seizes Tank Parts Bound for Iran

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — Customs agents have seized a \$7-million shipment of tank parts bound by way of Austria for Iran in crates marked "automotive spares," according to the U.S. attorney for Minnesota. James Rosenbaum said the M-60 tank parts were seized at a Minneapolis railroad yard Monday and at the offices and warehouse of E and F Marketing Inc., a munitions exporter in the Minneapolis suburb of Plymouth.

"This case, which involved parts valued at over \$7 million, represented a significant international arms transaction," Mr. Rosenbaum said. He said replacement parts for M-60 tank engines were in crates marked "automotive spares," labeled for shipment to Austria. "We have information that they were to be transhipped from there to Iran," he said. The parts were to be shipped by rail to Montreal, then by sea to Europe.

For the Record

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China left Wednesday for a trip to cement ties with Western Europe and the Middle East. "It is an important part of China's foreign policy to develop good relations with Western Europe," Mr. Wu said before his departure. (Reuters)

Two persons were killed in Khuzestan, Zahra, by an explosion at the state-run radio station Tuesday, the national news agency AZAP said Wednesday. Another explosion occurred the same day in the main post office, the agency said. First indications pointed to possible action by terrorists, it added. (UPI)

Thirty-five inmates in a Turkish prison have refused food and water as they entered a critical period after 32 days on hunger strike, their lawyers said Wednesday. They are among 150 inmates in Ankara's Mamak military prison who reportedly began a fast Feb. 24 to protest poor prison conditions and torture. (UPI)

Ecuador has lifted a state of emergency decreed 11 days ago in two provinces because of labor unrest in oil installations. A presidential decree said the northern province of Napo, where the country's oil fields are located, and Esmeraldas, from which crude is shipped abroad, were no longer security zones. (Reuters)

The British Airways Concorde has inaugurated a \$4,600-round trip service from London to Miami three times a week. The first flight was Tuesday. The trip takes 6 hours and 35 minutes, including a 50-minute stopover in Washington. The Concorde now serves New York, Washington and Miami. (UPI)

Gary Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov agreed to a draw Wednesday in the world chess championship final. The ninth of 16 games at Vilnius, Lithuania, will be Friday. Mr. Kasparov now leads 5-3 in the contest to challenge the world champion, Anatoli Karpov.

DELEGATE COUNT

The following is a projected count of Democratic National Convention delegates, as calculated by United Press International. The tabulation includes results from Connecticut. To win the nomination at the convention in San Francisco July 16 to 19, a candidate must gain the votes of at least 1,967 of the 3,933 delegates. Totals include redistribution of delegates from candidates who had earlier left the race.

THE TOTAL SO FAR

(Including 189 chosen by Caucuses from among 16 members.)	
Walter F. Mondale	698
Gary Hart	428
Jesse L. Jackson	88
Uncommitted	305
Total	1,554

Hart Sweeps New England

(Continued from Page 1)

member or an office operating in the state until late last week.

By contrast, Mr. Hart had nine storefront headquarters and 40 full-time organizers in the state. He was endorsed by Senator Christopher J. Dodd and former Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, both Connecticut Democrats.

Mr. Hart, who lived in the state for six years while attending the Yale University divinity and law schools, charged that Mr. Mondale's lackluster effort in the state raised serious questions about the former vice president's ability to wage a national campaign in the coming months.

Aides attributed Mr. Hart's victory to a focus on "his greater electability," the challenge to Mr. Mondale on Central American policy and what they said was a reaction to Mr. Mondale's "negative campaigning."

"The voters heard both of our messages," Mr. Hart said, and rejected Mr. Mondale's for "the continued military presence in Central America."

Mr. Mondale's ties to labor unions and other groups that had rallied behind his candidacy were particularly damaging, polls after the vote indicated. One third of his supporters described Mr. Mondale as being tied to special interests and one of the chief reasons voters gave for supporting Mr. Hart was his independence from such interests.

Russians Like Hart

A leading Moscow newspaper voiced cautious support Wednesday for Mr. Hart, saying his views on nuclear weapons and U.S.-Soviet relations deserved "interest and sympathy." Reuters reported.

The daily Sovetskaya Rossiya said Mr. Hart had sufficient political experience to justify his bid for the White House and gave readers a detailed run-down of his domestic and foreign policy goals.

The newspaper underlined its preference for Mr. Hart by dismissing Mr. Mondale as "a former senior member of the discredited Carter administration."

57 Killed in Clash in Kenya

NAIROBI — Fifty-seven people were killed when government troops tried to disarm bandits in the Wajir region of northern Kenya, a government minister said Tuesday.

Warfare and shortages are theoretically common to all. But a flourishing black market, known euphemistically as the free market, ensures that the well-off do not go hungry and are able to lay hands on everything from liquor, though strictly banned, to their beloved caviar, albeit at a price.

Basic foodstuffs are rationed, including meat, eggs, milk, margarine, sugar, rice and cooking fat, but are available on the black market, often at two or three times the official price.

Rationing allows each person only 800 grams (about two pounds) of meat a month with coupons issued by local mosques. People with coupons often line up for two or three hours outside butchers and sometimes leave empty-handed if the meat runs out.

The official price of veal is 430 rials a kilogram (\$2.2 a pound) and

Beirut Clashes Kill 16, Injure 94, Raise Fears of a Renewed Civil War

United Press International

BEIRUT — Warring militias bombarded Muslim and Christian neighborhoods of Beirut on Wednesday, killing 16 persons and wounding 94.

The fighting raised fears of all-out civil war after French peace-keeping troops complete their withdrawal last week.

Shells, mortars and rockets crashed into busy streets and hit buildings throughout the capital, sending thousands of people into shelters.

Hospital officials said many of the wounded were in critical condition.

Beirut state radio appealed for blood donations to help the victims and warned residents to keep off the streets.

After intermittent morning bom-

bardments as rival militias fought along the Green Line dividing Christian East Beirut from the Muslim western half, residential areas came under intensive attack for two hours. Fighting was also reported in the mountains just east of Beirut.

Druze Muslim radio accused rightist Christians of starting the shelling, but the Christian Voice of Lebanon said Shiite Muslims and Communist Party fighters provoked the attacks.

The violence occurred despite the arrival of 40 military observers from France assigned to monitor a cease-fire after the French peace-keeping force withdrawal is completed Saturday.

About 800 of 1,250 French soldiers remain in Beirut, mainly at their headquarters in the Forêt des

Pins along the Green Line.

Meanwhile, the general secretary of the French cultural service, Sauvage Glicio, 54, was said to be recovering at the American University Hospital after an assassination attempt Tuesday by gunmen in West Beirut, doctors said.

Israels Reportedly Kill 6

Witnesses reported that Israeli forces stormed into the southern Lebanese village of Jibchit with tanks Wednesday and fired into a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators, killing at least six persons. The Associated Press reported.

Jibchit, 27 kilometers (17 miles) southeast of Israel's defense line at the Awali River, has been under an Israeli siege since Tuesday night, the witnesses from neighboring villages reported.

Only Would-Be Martyrs Abound As War Shortages Mark Tehran Life

By Phil Davison
Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran's war with Iraq pervades everyday life in Tehran, bringing depression to some, determination to others, and shortages of everything except volunteers for "martyrdom."

The war, which started in September 1980, has probably claimed 600,000 Iranians killed, wounded or captured, according to diplomats based in Iran. Few families in Tehran or elsewhere have escaped its shadow.

Apart from the direct loss of sons, husbands and fathers, the psychological and economic effects of the conflict vary.

The poor, devout Muslims from Tehran and villages throughout the country who form the backbone of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's support, already make the greatest sacrifices in terms of economic hardship and loss of relatives at the front.

But, faithful to Ayatollah Khomeini's calls, they appear more determined than others to continue such sacrifices to ensure a "victory for Islam" over what they consider the "infidels" regime in Baghdad.

Foreign diplomats in Tehran give credence to statements by Iranian officials saying more and more men, mostly from devout Muslim families, are applying to the *Basij* (mobilization) paramilitary volunteer force, which is already said to number one million nationwide, and that many are turned away.

Such determination does not run through the more wealthy areas of the capital, where the austerity brought on by the war, on top of the Islamic restrictions imposed after the 1979 revolution, has cast a cloud of depression.

War rationing and shortages are theoretically common to all. But a flourishing black market, known euphemistically as the free market, ensures that the well-off do not go hungry and are able to lay hands on everything from liquor, though strictly banned, to their beloved caviar, albeit at a price.

Basic foodstuffs are rationed, including meat, eggs, milk, margarine, sugar, rice and cooking fat, but are available on the black market, often at two or three times the official price.

Rationing allows each person only 800 grams (about two pounds) of meat a month with coupons issued by local mosques. People with coupons often line up for two or three hours outside butchers and sometimes leave empty-handed if the meat runs out.

The official price of veal is 430 rials a kilogram (\$2.2 a pound) and

mutton 250 rials a kilogram. On the free market, veal costs 1,600 rials a kilogram and mutton 1,100 rials.

Medicines, needed for the war wounded, are dangerously scarce. So are tea and coffee. Giant Gulf shrimp, popular among the better-off, are rarely seen and most Tehranis assume they are being exported.

Alcohol, strictly banned, still filters into the country. Those with a taste for it, but who begrudge prices of up to several hundred dollars for a bottle of whiskey, make their own.

Some are said to trample grapes in their backyards to make wine. A Tehran doctor puts them in his electric juicer.

The war is everywhere: on the front pages, in the long televised battle scenes that are often old ones, in speeches at the mosques, in the neglected roads, the lines outside the butcher, the unfinished office blocks, the dilapidated facades.

Most of all, it is in Tehran's sprawling Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery, where space is running out for the "martyrs" of the war alongside those of the revolution.

At Behesht-e-Zahra last week, officials had to make a loudspeaker announcement to stop black-veiled women from plunging their hands into the blood-red water spouting from the "martyrs' fountain."

To the women, the chemically dyed water symbolized what it was supposed to be the blood of dead sons or husbands.

Many educated Tehranis say that the political situation has improved during the past year, while the economic hardship has worsened.

They point to a slight easing of some restrictions, such as less harassment of women who are not completely veiled and less pressure generally from the strict Muslim *Hizbollah*, members of the Party of God, the usually bearded hard-line followers of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Some believe this slight breeze of liberalization is aimed at creating a stable political atmosphere before next month's parliamentary elections and the April 15 poll could be quickly followed by a new tightening-up in the likely event that the clergy continues to dominate the Majlis.

Ayatollah Khomeini still staves down from every other wall, often flanked on official buildings by a smaller portrait of Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the man most likely to succeed him if any one individual does.

Also prevalent are Ayatollah Khomeini's sayings, such as the one on the wall of an office in the Ministry of Islamic Guidance:

هكذا من الرجل

Soviet Aid to Managua Seen as Crucial but Cautious

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — One day earlier this month, government security forces closed the Atlantic port of El Bluff, preventing fishing boats from entering the harbor and barring civilian workers from the docks.

Soon a freighter arrived and large unmarked cases were placed aboard military trucks.

Within hours news had spread through Managua that another shipment of Soviet arms had arrived. Western diplomats say that such shipments arrive about once every three months and that they are the most important element in Moscow's aid to Managua.

The Soviet Union supplies most of Nicaragua's military equipment; the dollar value of the aid is not known. Soviet economic aid is estimated by Western diplomats at \$100 million to \$150 million this year, an increase of at least 25 percent over 1983.

The Soviet oil tanker that was damaged by a mine off the Pacific coast last week was part of the Soviet economic aid program, which diplomats say appears aimed more at filling emergency needs, like oil, than providing long-term development assistance.

"If the Sandinistas ever hoped the Soviets would give them a blank check, they don't any more," a Latin American diplomat said. "The Soviets have made clear that they can't afford to underwrite another Cuba, and besides, they are not so taken by the Sandinistas."

The Foreign Ministry here did not respond to requests for data on Soviet aid. A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy said precise figures were available only in Moscow.

At key moments when Nicaragua has urgently sought a specific type of aid, the Russians have responded, diplomats and Nicaraguan officials say. Thousands of tons of Soviet wheat arrived after the United States cut its credit line for wheat purchases last year. When hostile planes began flying over northern Nicaragua, the Russians provided helicopters.

After the mine attack March 21 against the Soviet tanker outside Puerto Sandino, Western diplomats suggested that the Soviet Union or one of its allies might soon provide Nicaragua with mine-sweeping equipment.

Soviet oil has been arriving at Puerto Sandino for about three months, diplomats said. The first shipment arrived soon after Mexico announced that it would reduce the amount of oil it supplied to Nicaragua on easy terms. Moscow is providing 25 percent of Nicaragua's needs.

Soviet weapons are standard issue in the Nicaraguan Army. Western diplomats say the Russians have provided AK-47 assault rifles, rocket launchers, patrol boats, artillery and radar equipment.

Military specialists said Nicaragua might now be seeking planes from the Soviet Union to bolster the small Nicaraguan Air Force against the planes used by the insurgents based in Honduras.

U.S. officials have said that the arrival of Soviet fighters in Nicaragua would be considered a provocation, and thus far Moscow has declined to supply MiGs.

The Nicaraguan planning minister, Henry Ruiz, was in Moscow last week. The official newspaper Barricada said Saturday that he had signed a series of accords for increased Soviet economic aid. No

mention was made of military aid.

Western diplomats say Moscow does not consider Nicaragua vital to its global strategy and does not appear to seek confrontation with Washington over Central America. But they say that the Soviet Union is pleased to see American attention and resources being diverted from areas in the world where the Russians have a greater interest.

"I don't think the Russians want Central America to be high on the U.S.-Soviet bilateral agenda," a senior Western diplomat said. "They don't want to be seen as abandoning a country struggling for revolution. But overall, they have been pretty cautious here."

A small number of Soviet civilian advisers, estimated at fewer than 100, are sprinkled through the Nicaraguan bureaucracy. A handful of Russians are at the faculty at the National University. There are not known to be any Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua.

The largest concentration of Russians in the country is at Friendship Hospital in the northern town of Chinandega. About 65 Soviet doctors, nurses and technicians work there.

There is little cultural exchange between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, though stores in Managua carry Soviet books and magazines.

In private conversations, Soviet diplomats have said that they do not consider the Sandinistas to be genuine Marxists. They have suggested that Nicaragua may not be ready for a socialist revolution, at least not in Soviet terms.

Heavy Fighting Is Reported

At least 33 Sandinista militiamen and soldiers have been killed in heavy fighting during the last 10 days in battles with the U.S.-backed rebels. The Washington Post reported from Nicaragua.

A Sandinista Army spokesman said the rebel troops have been attacking in smaller units — of 25 to 30 men, backed by larger columns of from 150 to 200 troops — rather than in the large assault forces of the past.

Last Friday, an estimated 200 guerrillas attacked the small town of San Rafael del Norte, destroying the militia garrison and leaving seven militiamen dead.

Regan Defends Wife's Use of U.S. Car For Private Trips to Clubs, Restaurants

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Donald T. Regan, the U.S. Treasury secretary, says he sees no need to repay the government for his wife's frequent use of an official car and driver.

"Why should I?" Mr. Regan said at a news conference Tuesday. "I don't know that my wife has done anything wrong. Anything she has done has been in line with what we understood was government policy."

The Washington Post reported Tuesday that Mr. Regan's wife, Ann, used a Treasury Department car on 75 occasions during a 20-month period, most of them apparently personal trips. Sources said department investigators have begun an inquiry into her use of the car.

According to government records, Mrs. Regan's regular driver has picked her up at her Virginia home or at the Treasury Building and taken her to such places as museums, restaurants, private clubs and the airport.

Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Tuesday he planned to ask Mr. Regan to reimburse the government for the trips. "It seems to be a prima facie violation of the law," he said.

Mr. Proxmire also said he had filed a lawsuit last month alleging that the wife of the attorney general, William French Smith, used a government car for "shopping and other personal errands." Mr. Smith agreed to repay \$11,000 for the trips after a Justice Department investigation.

Dutch Reject U.S. View Of Cruise Missile Siting

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch government will tell Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger that it rejects the view that failure to site cruise missiles in the Netherlands could dash hopes of renewing suspended U.S.-Soviet arms talks, officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Weinberger is to make a one-day visit Thursday to try to persuade the Netherlands to agree to North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans for the stationing of 48 cruise missiles. The Netherlands is the last of five nations in the alliance to decide whether to accept the weapons.

According to a senior official in Washington, Mr. Weinberger will

tell ministers and Parliament that a decision not to accept the missiles would deal "a severe, and possibly fatal, blow to hope of renewed negotiations" with Moscow.

"The Soviets are clearly not going to return to the table if they think the tide is running in their direction," the U.S. official added.

But Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek did not accept this, a Dutch spokesman said. He quoted Mr. van den Broek as saying: "For me, it goes too far to say that a negative Dutch decision on siting will make a resumption of the Geneva talks impossible."

However, most of the Dutch cabinet, including Mr. van den Broek, favors siting the missiles on Dutch territory, political sources said.

But with opinion deeply divided, ministers would reject statements or pressure from Mr. Weinberger that they regarded as exaggerated, diplomatic sources said.

Most NATO officials and diplomats agree that a Dutch failure to go ahead with full deployment would be a serious blow to alliance strategy for countering Soviet SS-20 missiles. They say it could boost anti-nuclear campaigns elsewhere.

West Germany and Britain are already deploying new medium-range rockets while Italy and Belgium have agreed to do so. The Dutch cabinet is due to make a recommendation by June.

Mr. Weinberger's most crucial meeting will probably be with Parliament's defense committee, diplomats said. Parliament must approve any cabinet decision. Politicians believe it is only likely to accept a compromise, possibly involving fewer than 48 missiles.

The leading party in the center-right coalition, the Christian Democrats, will not accept a full 48 missiles, according to Bert de Vries, its parliamentary floor leader.

But its partners, the Liberals, are firmly in favor of siting and have threatened to leave the government if the missiles are not deployed. Together, the two parties have only a small majority in Parliament, with 79 out of 150 seats.

U.S. Governor Says the Elderly Have Duty to Die

The Associated Press

DENVER — Elderly people who are terminally ill have a "duty to die and get out of the way" instead of trying to prolong their lives by artificial means, according to Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado.

People who die without having their lives artificially extended are similar to "leaves falling off a tree and forming humus for the other plants to grow up," the governor told a meeting of the Colorado Health Lawyers Association on Tuesday.

"You got a duty to die and get out of the way," he said. "Let the other society, our kids, build a reasonable life."

The medicine that allows some terminally ill people to live longer is ruining the nation's economic health, Mr. Lamm said, adding that the United States had made a "bargain with the devil."

"We are heading for a day when they can keep us alive long past when our quality of life is gone, with transplants and high-technology medicine," he said.



Agricultural Secretary John R. Block presented a piglet to President François Mitterrand of France when he visited the sprawling Brock grain and livestock farm in Illinois.

Mitterrand Visits 'Typical' Midwest Farm

Washington Post Service

KNOXVILLE, Illinois — Agricultural Secretary John R. Block took President François Mitterrand of France on a brief tractor tour Tuesday of his farm with a crowd of aides, diplomats, journalists and security men following.

The French president looked uncertain as he took the controls of the tractor, but he was later congratulated on his proficiency at handling it. "We need extra hands here in the spring," Mr. Block joked. The agriculture secretary presented Mr. Mitterrand with a Block Farms blue parka,

labeled Mr. President, for the tour of the 3,000-acre (about 1,215-hectare) farm that he described as "a typical farm for this part of the country."

As he inspected the grain stored through the winter, Mr. Mitterrand told a French journalist: "This is not like Normandy."

After the tour, Mr. Mitterrand attended a roundtable discussion of farming problems with French and U.S. agricultural leaders. He then joined the Block family and their guests for a pig roast.

2 Reagan Committees Fined \$5,000; Meese Was High-Level Aide in Both

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two political committees have agreed to pay \$5,000 in fines because one made illegal contributions to the other in President Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign.

The fines, \$4,000 against the 1980 Reagan for President committee and \$1,000 against the Citizens for the Republic committee, Mr. Reagan's political action committee, were disclosed Tuesday in an agreement released by the Federal Election Commission.

Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor and nominee for attorney general, was chief legal adviser to Citizens for the Republic and then was chief of staff of Reagan for President. Mr. Reagan's campaign committee.

The agreement does not specify the amount of illegal campaign contributions, but an August 1983 brief by the legal office of the election commission contends that Citizens for the Republic made "excessive contributions of at least \$194,056" to Reagan for President from mid-February through mid-November 1979.

Citizens for the Republic was the political action committee that financed Mr. Reagan's travel and other political activities before he officially announced his 1980 presidential candidacy.

Mr. Meese was general counsel of Citizens for the Republic from its inception in 1977 through early March 1979, when he resigned to become chief of staff of Reagan for President.

Documents at the election commission show that Mr. Meese was a central figure in the delays in getting the case settled.

On Jan. 22, 1980, Mr. Meese sent a telegram to the commission seeking an extension of the date required for compliance with a subpoena. The telegram said that "all questions regarding this request should be addressed to Ed Meese," and included an address and telephone number.

In an unusual action a month and a half later, Daniel J. Blessing

ton, a lawyer with the election commission, filed a three-page affidavit detailing his repeated efforts to contact Mr. Meese and listing numerous failures by Mr. Meese to return telephone calls.

"I have had no subsequent communication, written or oral, with Mr. Meese," Mr. Blessington complained to a California federal court on March 4, 1980.

The White House press office said Tuesday that it had no comment on the case.

Under federal law, the most any political action committee such as Citizens for the Republic can give to a campaign is \$5,000. In the agreement released Tuesday, contributions from Citizens for the Republic to Reagan for President far exceeding the \$5,000 limit are described, including:

• From March through May 1979, \$9,681 went to reimburse Michael K. Deaver and Peter Hannaford for Mr. Reagan's travel, and \$27,476 to the Deaver and Hannaford public relations firm for "professional services" involving coordination of Mr. Reagan's "travel and time commitments." After the election, Mr. Deaver became deputy White House chief of staff.

• From February through November 1979, Citizens for the Republic spent about \$146,000 on direct-mail solicitations and newsletter publications that partially helped promote Mr. Reagan's candidacy; consequently, the election commission said, part of the cost should have been reported as a contribution to the Reagan campaign.

Reagan for President, while agreeing to pay the \$4,000 fine, contended that the expenditures made by Citizens for the Republic "were not made for the purpose of benefiting the Reagan for President committee and that any benefits that may have been conferred upon RFP were incidental."

Special Prosecutor Sought

Stuart Taylor Jr. of The New

York Times reported from Washington.

Attorney General William French Smith asked a special judicial panel Tuesday to appoint an independent counsel to investigate whether Mr. Meese had committed any federal crimes.

Under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, the three-judge panel is required to choose an independent counsel, or special prosecutor, after receiving such an application.

In a statement, Mr. Meese welcomed the action, which he requested late last week. He said he had asked E. Robert Wallace of San Francisco, who is a friend of his, and the Washington lawyers Leonard Garment and Max Kampelman to "assist me in the presentation to the independent counsel."

Mr. Smith urged that the independent counsel be given a broad mandate to investigate Mr. Meese's financial dealings and other issues that have been raised in Senate committee hearings on his nomination to be attorney general.

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José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democratic candidate in El Salvador's presidential election, is cheered by supporters following unofficial returns showing him in the lead.

Leaders in El Salvador Acknowledge Runoff Between Duarte, d'Aubuisson

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's political leaders have acknowledged that José Napoleón Duarte and Roberto d'Aubuisson will be the candidates in a presidential runoff election in about a month, setting the stage for a straight confrontation between the country's political moderates and its militant rightists.

Although the official vote tabulation still has barely begun and results may not be available until next week, leaders of the three major parties agreed Tuesday on the placing of their candidates, and the fact that none had the absolute majority necessary for a first-round victory based on their own vote tallies.

As politicians turned their attention toward second-round alli-

ances, Francisco José Guerrero and his conservative National Conciliation Party emerged as the swing vote behind Mr. Duarte's centrist Christian Democratic Party in the lead and Mr. d'Aubuisson's rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance in second place.

President Ronald Reagan met Wednesday with his special envoy to Central America for the first time since the Salvador vote and stressed the need for a "political solution" in the region, the envoy said. United Press International reported from Washington.

Harry Shlaudeman met with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to discuss Mr. Shlaudeman's forthcoming trip to El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Afterward, Mr. Shlaudeman said that Mr. Reagan "emphasized to me, and I certainly share the conviction,

that there must be a political solution in Central America."

Officials of the three main parties declared it was unlikely they would mount a major challenge to the first-round voting despite widespread dismay that one expert estimated lowered the turnout by 150,000 votes.

There was no official estimate of the total number of votes cast, although one government official estimated that 1.4 million of 1.8 million eligible voters had cast ballots. Voting is obligatory in El Salvador.

"All the parties already have complete figures from their poll watchers, and we know what happened," said Armando Calderon, a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance's party directorate. "The Christian Democrats won, and they'll run against us in a second round."

The leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Salvadoran government and their supporters did not participate in the election.

[A rightist death squad, the Secret Anti-Communist Army, warned Wednesday it would "punish" election commissioners for bungling the organization of presidential balloting and called on the army to intervene in vote counting. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

[The statement called the five-member Central Elections Council "evil Salvadorans" who were "playing the game of international communism."

The Christian Democrats, who seemed to have the most elaborate counting system, said the first-round outcome with almost all districts reporting gave 45 percent of the vote to Mr. Duarte, 29.4 percent to Mr. d'Aubuisson and 18.6 percent to Mr. Guerrero. Of the smaller parties, Democratic Action won 3.3 percent, the Authentic Salvadoran Institutional Party won 1.2 percent and the Popular Salvadoran Party won 1.9 percent, according to figures provided so far.

■ Guerrillas Get U.S. Arms
El Salvador's leftist guerrillas may be getting as much as half their weapons from Salvadoran government troops being supplied by the United States, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday. The Washington Post reported.

4 Are Killed in Rioting At Jail in Central Lima

United Press International

LIMA — About 100 policemen and members of the Civil Guard used machine guns and tear gas to regain control of a prison in central Lima.

One hostage and three inmates were killed, according to the authorities, and four persons were critically injured. Eight hostages were freed.

The police and guardsmen, who had surrounded the El Sexto prison all day Tuesday as the inmates issued demands, finally broke down a door and stormed the building in a 20-minute operation.

Many of the eight remaining hostages, who included lawyers and psychologists working in the prison, were bleeding and bruised as they stumbled out at the end of the 12-hour siege. One woman was carried out and appeared to have been shot in the face.

Earlier, television cameramen using long-range lenses recorded the scene as an inmate doused a hostage with gasoline and set him afire. The victim, a teacher who worked in the prison, was hospitalized in critical condition.

The inmates also shot a civilian guard in the stomach. The guard crawled out of the prison and died after being taken to a hospital.

The riot began when inmates, apparently well-armed, set off a dynamite blast and fired at least 10 gunshots. The blast wounded one guard.

Dozens of guardsmen surrounded the one-story jail, and police sharpshooters were brought to the scene.

An inmate telephoned television stations and threatened to kill the hostages unless authorities provided a getaway car and met other demands.

Luis Garcia Mendoza, a convicted killer who led the rebellion, was also involved in a hostage-taking incident at another Lima jail three weeks ago.

It was not known whether Mr. Garcia Mendoza was hurt or killed in the storming of the prison, though some news reports said he had surrendered.

Rioting in the El Sexto jail in April 1981 left 31 prisoners dead. The jail, which houses about 1,400 inmates, has 15 guards.

California Pollution Threatens Aviation Testing

By Ralph Varrabedian

Los Angeles Times Service

CHINA LAKE, California — Crystal-clear weather prevailed virtually every day when the U.S. military came here three decades ago to test its most secret aircraft, bombs and missiles in the seclusion of the sparsely inhabited Mojave Desert.

But pristine skies are less frequent these days, and the open desert is broken by tracts of smoggy homes and franchise restaurants. A foul haze blows in from Los Angeles, 140 miles (225 kilometers) to the southwest, as well as from the San Joaquin Valley, and is augmented by local commercial and industrial development.

The result is a threat to the area's aerospace testing, which is a multi-billion-dollar enterprise in the China Lake region, employing 33,000 people in government and 5,000 among private contractors.

The military's desert test ranges, which occupy an area larger than the state of Connecticut, have been involved with the majority of U.S. military and civilian aerospace breakthroughs since World War II. Edwards has been home to such advances as the first flight of jet-

powered aircraft, the first supersonic flight and the first landing of the space shuttle.

Military officials are fighting to keep the air clean and restrict development. Without clear air, the military says, it cannot perform the precision photography and optical tracking vital to its tests.

"I am concerned that if pollution gets any worse, we are going to have a severe problem," said Captain Kenneth Dickerson, commander of China Lake Naval Weapons Center.

Some local leaders fear that the government will press to curtail the area's rapid development.

"If we don't look out, the military will set up limitations on growth that would put us virtually on a military reservation," said Clifford Rawson, executive director of the Antelope Valley Board of Trade. "The environmentalists have worked their way into the military and are using it for their own causes."

Mr. Rawson pointed to the military's success in 1980 in killing a proposal to build a California Edison Co. to build a 1,500-megawatt coal-fired power plant in Boron, not far from Edwards.

Air Force officials have asked that cities surrounding Edwards prohibit development within a two-mile band around the base. China Lake also wants "compatibility zones" outside its boundaries, which would mean limits on such development as housing under high-speed flight corridors and a ban on towers near low-altitude approaches to bombing ranges.

"We are now flying at night at 500 knots and 200 feet (61 meters) altitude," said Major General Peter W. Odgers, commander of Edwards. "If more and more people move up to the desert, we are going to be more and more inhibited in testing the full capability of these systems. Let's face it, people don't like sonic booms in their backyard."

Corporate leaders, particularly in the oil and mineral industries, are anxious about what the military's next move will be.

"We have put in tens of millions of dollars in abatement equipment to meet state standards," said Arthur Spaulding, vice president of the Western Oil and Gas Association. "Now if the military comes in and says that is not adequate, you might be talking about shutting

down production. And that's 600,000 barrels per day. You are looking at something with enormous economic implications."

The military says there is no area in the United States that is a good substitute for the high-desert test ranges of California.

"As far as land masses in the United States with the attributes of Edwards, there aren't any," said General Odgers.

The five major military bases in the Mojave Desert occupy 3,372 square miles (8,752 square kilometers). The airspace reserved exclusively for military testing is 20,000 square miles, about one-eighth of California.

This month, with help from several environmental agencies, the military is beginning two 15-month air quality studies that together will cost \$3 million. The military lacks hard data to prove how much pollution costs in unsuccessful tests or how many testing days are lost each year because of pollution.

Once that is known, however, the big question is what can be done about the problem. Southern California would have to be shut down to eliminate pollution.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Dealing With Nicaragua

No one who goes beyond slogans finds Nicaragua an easy policy issue. The Sandinista regime is the lawful government, but it is Marxist and tends toward the totalitarian, and it is linked to Cuba and the Soviet Union, and it is a source of subversion and revolution in its region. Some substantial part of the guerrilla force that Washington is supporting against it is democratic and friendly to the United States. On that tempting basis, the Reagan administration seeks Senate approval of another year's slice of aid for the guerrillas.

We have held since this secret CIA operation leaked into the public domain that it is the wrong policy. In no Latin country does the United States have a longer, darker and more deeply resented history of intervention — a history that cuts directly across the Reagan administration's purposes in supporting the contras. By backing them, it energizes Nicaraguan nationalism and blurs attempts to rally others against Managua's own interventions.

There is a new factor that neither the Reagan administration nor Congress has fully absorbed. The Sandinistas, who took power in 1979 promising elections, now say they will hold them on Nov. 4. Washington had been

taunting the regime for not allowing a vote. Now it fears the Sandinistas will use the vote as a ticket to greater legitimacy. Its response is to belittle the elections, an effort for which there are certainly grounds: The regime's rules exclude participation by the democratic guerrilla groups, and the above-ground opposition within Nicaragua faces great handicaps in campaigning. But Washington could yet find itself confronting a Sandinist government claiming to have a fresh popular mandate.

It still seems to us the better choice for the United States to be open to ways to move the internal Nicaraguan struggle to a political track. This can best be done, if it can be done, in the multilateral context of the Contadora process. Frail and uncertain as it is, Contadora has some potential to move past the evident poison in relations between the Reagan administration and the Sandinistas. Its effort would no doubt be to try to arrange a measure of power-sharing — a way station, one would hope, to a more democratic order. Power-sharing has possibilities in Nicaragua, where Washington contemplates it, as in El Salvador, where Washington so far does not.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Memoirs From the Few

With what is surely record speed, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig has published a memoir about service to a president who is still in office and concerning diplomacy still unfinished and still deemed "top secret." Mr. Haig's message, excerpted in *Time* magazine, is that he was under, perhaps destroyed, by a reckless White House staff that leaked secrets to an amoral, perhaps unprincipled press. He also reflects on the chaos of American foreign policy and tells a few more secrets to demonstrate his grasp of the subject.

Although self-serving, Mr. Haig's "Caveat: Realism, Reagan and Foreign Policy" will be a useful companion to the memoirs of Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter and of their men Kissinger, Vance and Brezinski. While in office, these men were obsessed with protecting the secrets of national security. Once out, they did not hesitate to use those secrets to stake a claim to their own place in history.

We do not begrudge public officials either the pride or the profit of the rush into print. On balance, America benefits from their instruction and the debates they inspire. We do, however, resent the sanctimony with which these and other officials rail against the writ-

ings of others. (The Reagan administration has proposed censoring less famous memoirists for life.) Above all, we deplore that the documents on which Mr. Haig and other high-level memoirists rely are kept secret from analysts for years, even decades. In the name of protecting security, independent scholars are denied their own cut at history and the citizen's education is confined to these partisan accounts.

Mr. Haig and the rest routinely seek official "clearance" for using secret files, but that is a perfunctory game of insider trading. No one outside the club can hope to read the record that Mr. Haig relies on — say, the minutes of the meeting at which President Reagan considered reneging on the hostage deal with Iran, or of the talk in which the Soviet ambassador hinted that Washington could safely pressure Cuba to cut its ties to Central America.

The remedy, in an open society, is more openness. If presidents and cabinet officers are free to write about secrets, so should be anyone. The moment they write, let the no-longer-secret papers that they depend on be given a final screening and made public. That way lies not only fairness but truth.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Compensation Puzzle

Medical science keeps piling up evidence that various chemical substances may, in sufficient quantity, produce toxic effects in humans. Most of these threats are not large — far smaller, for example, than the known effects on human health of poor diet and of smoking. Still, the cumulative effect of long-term exposure to certain chemicals warrants substantial efforts to limit further exposure. But how far is American society prepared to go in requiring compensation for people exposed in the past to toxic substances — especially when the effect of that exposure is far from clear?

Because the financial and legal ramifications of this issue are enormous, far more attention ought to be paid to the victim compensation provisions of the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup amendments now headed for markup in a House subcommittee. The bill would set up an administrative system to pay lost wages and medical costs to people who can establish that there is a "reasonable likelihood" that toxic exposure contributed "significantly" to disability or death.

For example, claimants could show that they were exposed to a certain chemical in some manner for a certain period of time, and provide evidence (including, according to the

bill, studies with very limited sample sizes) that "tends to establish" that such exposure can produce disabilities. It would then be up to the Environmental Protection Agency to prove that the exposure did not contribute significantly to their disability. In the administrative claim proceedings, businesses alleged to have caused the exposure would not be allowed to participate or provide contrary evidence.

These relatively weak standards of proof could create enormous obligations for both industry and the government. But there are larger, ethical questions involved as well. Suppose it could be established beyond a reasonable doubt that living next to a chemical dump raised the risk of some form of cancer by, say, 3 percent. That means that for every 100 people in the community who got the disease, 100 would have got it anyway. Is it fair for the taxpayer to make large payments to all 103 — since there is no way of telling which three owe their cancer to the dump — while people in other communities with the same disease receive no compensation? With plaintiffs' lawyers poised to file hundreds and perhaps thousands of suits claiming chemical exposure, Congress needs to address this issue carefully.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward Inter-Korean Détente?

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has had friendly meetings with three Chinese leaders, which apparently reflected the close relationship between Japan and China. Mr. Nakasone agreed on the search for détente on the Korean Peninsula. We attach importance to the [Chinese] statement that China was opposed to any attempt to intensify tension [there]. It will take some time before doubts can be removed because of the difference of political systems. What is important at this moment is to seek the way for coexistence.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

After the Vote in El Salvador

It has been too commonplace to say that these elections by themselves will not solve anything. They are not yet over, and the civil war goes on, but they might produce a result that brought a negotiated settlement nearer. So they are elections worth watching.

— The Times (London).

Any group, such as the rebels, that not only fails to make a good-faith effort to participate in the elections but also attempts to sabotage them cannot claim to speak for the people.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: London Ogles a Soda Fountain
LONDON — The real genuine dyed-in-the-wool American ice-cream soda water has at last come to London! And Londoners don't quite yet understand it. Up in the new American stores, opened two weeks ago, Selfridge's, they have an ice-cream soda water fountain. It's the same as you see in New York, or Chicago, or any other big American city, and it is an amusing sight to watch the interest it arouses. Naturally the American women in London and the young men patronize it extensively, while standing back of them is a ring six or seven deep, all the time, of natives, watching the mixture of these mysterious drinks and the way the Americans absorb them. The onlookers seem spellbound. It's something like going up to the Zoo and seeing the animals fed.

1934: Kansas City Votes in Terror
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — After rioting and gunfire, in which four men were killed and scores injured, the municipal election held here [on March 27] resulted in a sweeping victory for "little Tammany," Tom J. Fendegast's Democratic machine, over the Fusionist reform party. Terrorism reigned in the streets throughout the day, as hoodlums armed with brass knuckles and blackjacks staged riots around the polling places while others roamed in cars reported to contain machine guns. Mayor Bryce B. Smith was re-elected by nearly double the number of votes received by his Fusionist opponent, Dr. A. Ross Hill. The intensity of the contest was indicated by the fact that the balloting exceeded the previous record set in the presidential election of 1932.

Progress Toward Action Against Torture

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A few years ago a group in France called Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture wrote to 20 persons in Brazil believed to be torturers and asked them how they justified it. To their surprise, the most notorious of the 20 replied at length.

Now dead and probably murdered, Sergio Fleury was regarded by Amnesty International as the man most responsible in Sao Paulo state for the practice of attaching electrical charges to sensitive parts of the body while wives and children of the victims were forced to



look on. On occasion, children were tortured in front of their parents. Fleury's letter was an attempt to justify torture as a necessary way of maintaining the quality of society. He told a parable about an eagle setting on her nest who finds she is hatching chickens instead of eagles. The chickens, he argued, must be weeded out. He ended his letter with a plea for his correspondent in France to join "the race of MEN."

The real rationale of the Brazilian military regime was more prosaic: an urgent effort to break up cells of militant opposition groups.

The recently deposed Argentine military regime, attempting to counter the development of professional torturers, tried to insist that all junior officers participate at some point in torture sessions. If torture had to be used, then it was not to be regarded as a dirty sideline. No officer was to have clean hands and be able to claim later that he did not know about it.

But once torture was allowed it quickly runs wild as it did in both Brazil and Argentina. Indeed, this was the case in an old, established Western democracy as recently as 1977: Britain's use of torture in Northern Ireland. Only a public outcry generated by a national newspaper and Amnesty International brought it to a stop. It was well out of government control.

For the past six years the United Nations Human Rights Commission has been discussing a draft convention that would outlaw torture. The work began slowly but accelerated this year. A consensus appears to be developing that not only is torture intolerable but that a country should have the right to interfere in the affairs of another in an attempt to stamp it out.

On Feb. 16 China withdrew its opposition to the clause that allows "universal jurisdiction." The clause would give a country the right to arrest and try a suspected torturer from another country. If, for example, Sergio Fleury had gone on a vacation to New York, the United States could have arrested and tried him for offenses he had committed in Brazil against Brazilians.

A more recent case in point was that of Alfredo Astiz, who was captured by British troops during the war over the Falklands. His reputation as one of Argentina's chief torturers was splashed across British newspapers and discussed in Parliament. Despite the fuss, at the end of the war the British had no recourse but to repatriate Mr. Astiz along with the other captured soldiers.

If the convention is finally ratified, a similar situation might compel a government to put the alleged torturer on trial. This would happen only with particularly notorious in-

dividuals, when there is enough evidence available outside the accused's native country. However, it would have some deterrent effect.

Important as the agreement on universal jurisdiction is, Western countries are pushing for the draft convention to be strengthened further. They want to give a committee elected by the UN membership the right to make regular, unannounced visits to places of detention where torture might be practiced.

After its investigation the committee would inform the host country of its findings and make recommendations to end the practices. It would reserve the right to "go public" with its evidence if the host nation refused to cooperate.

The Soviet bloc is adamantly refusing to go along with this provision, but the Western countries, buoyed by the recent change in the attitudes of Argentina and China, believe it is worth pressing ahead rather than settling for a limited convention. The remaining stumbling blocks will be discussed by the UN General Assembly in the fall.

There are thousands of Sergio Fleury's in the world, and their numbers seem to be growing. Torture, which in the 19th century appeared to be on the wane, has become the social cancer of the 20th. The convention, if it sees the light of day, could become a major force for controlling this poison.

International Herald Tribune.

A Lebanese Advocate Neutrality

By Roger Edde

PARIS — The last soldiers from the multinational force are to leave Beirut this week, ending a chapter in Lebanon and posing some stark questions: What next? What, if anything, can the United States do now to foster peace within Lebanon and among its neighbors? How does anyone start to pick up the pieces?

After the U.S. withdrawal from Beirut, many Americans have argued for abandoning Lebanon entirely. What, it has been asked, can the United States do for a country that does not exist or cannot endure?

In fact it would be a grave mistake simply to walk away now. As a vast majority of Lebanese understand all too well, coping with a divided Lebanon could prove even more costly than trying to maintain its unity.

Nor is the U.S. stake in Lebanon limited to Lebanon proper. What happens there is critical to the peace and stability of the region — and recent American errors in Lebanon have hardly gone unnoticed by its neighbors. U.S. policy is seen to have punished friends and rewarded adversaries, elevating Syria to new strength while reducing Lebanon to shambles. People throughout the Middle East perceive a gap between American policies and the rhetoric that preceded them.

The Reagan administration has clearly underestimated Lebanon's importance. It has decided to wait and see — wait until the dust settles and new opportunities emerge, probably in the aftermath of new regional conflicts. Yet it should be amply clear that there cannot be any progress in the Middle East if there is no progress in Lebanon. And there can be no effective U.S. leadership in providing a broader peace if the United States does not take an active role in stabilizing Lebanon.

What now? The situation on the ground remains fraught with problems. The reconciliation talks held in Lausanne earlier this month produced no concrete results. At best we can now expect the country's various religious communities to cooperate tacitly in managing the status quo.

Christian, Shiite and Druze militias will continue to rely on their respective foreign protectors and will undoubtedly try to consolidate their de facto military spheres. The central government's role will be confined to the administrative and financial management of the country. And all the players will begin to prepare for the next round of the fighting — most likely a showdown between Israel and Syria on Lebanese territory.

In this setting, America's first goal should be to help arrange an alternative to the now defunct May 17 Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement — an alternative that would satisfy the so-called security concerns of both Syria and Israel while providing for the long-awaited withdrawal of all foreign forces now in Lebanon.

The last few years have shown that no regional power can impose its will on Lebanon at the expense of any other regional power. Nor can any group within Lebanon become the client of a foreign power without provoking internal bloodshed and disorder. Both of these lessons argue strongly for an official and permanent neutral status for Lebanon, patterned after the Austrian model and guaranteed in international forums by the United States.

Only such guarantees — backed up by an international force, if necessary — can insulate Lebanon from the conflicts of the region and prevent further escalation of domestic tensions. They would also help to preserve Lebanon as an Arab state and a democracy of the free world.

Beyond this, America should do what it can to promote constitutional change within Lebanon, encouraging the gradual emergence of a truly secular democracy. Two obvious and immediate reforms would allow for direct national election of the president — although that job should remain reserved for a Christian — and the election of the parliament without regard for religious quotas.

These reforms would permit Lebanon's political debate to focus on social and economic issues instead of vain religious rivalries. They would lead to the long overdue emergence of a truly national leadership.

The writer, a Lebanese Maronite and political figure, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Two Georges: Two Approaches to Foreign Policy

McGovern Argues For a U.S. Return To 'Exciting Ideas'

By Robert Scheer

George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, dropped out of the 1984 race earlier this month. The following questions and Mr. McGovern's answers are adapted from an interview conducted in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES — You have severely criticized the Reagan administration's policy in Central America. What would you do?

These revolutions are a fact of life and it's too late to turn them back. The best course for the United States is to support this Contadora negotiating group, and once a political solution is worked out, we can use our economic aid to encourage a more friendly and responsible and moderate direction on the part of these revolutionary governments.

There's no practical hope in defeating these revolutions in Nicaragua and El Salvador, we shouldn't try. We ought to accept them, they're here and you just come to terms with them and make the best of it.

Why aren't Hart and Mondale willing to say things like that?

I think the reason is they're afraid of being accused of being soft on communism, while the truth is we make it easy for the communists by throwing our arms around a miserable scoundrel like Roberto d'Aubuisson or Anastasio Somoza and say, "This is our guy," and the Russians say, "The people are ours." They would have done the same thing if some country had embraced the Tories during the American Revolution and another rival country had embraced George Washington and Thomas Paine. Who's going to win in that kind of a conflict?

This is what we're doing. We're giving away our own revolutionary tradition that used to excite the world. We used to have presidents like Woodrow Wilson talking about self-determination. Whatever happened to that? Who appointed us to decide that the Sandinistas shouldn't rule Nicaragua, and why are they considered so bad? Simply because they come from a left-wing point of view? Anybody that grew up under Somoza would tend to look to the left-wing solution because of the miserable government that he offered as an exponent of the right wing.

I don't know why we can't see that. It puzzles me. I think a lot of Americans are too late to turn them back. I think that, but why our official policymakers think it's in our interest, to cling to these old rotten regimes that are going to lose out sooner or later in Latin America, I don't understand. Guatemala is going to be the next one to blow, then Honduras, probably. In each case, these revolutions are fully justified. You'd think we'd understand that.

Do Hart and Mondale know this about Central America, and are they just unwilling to state it?

I think that most politicians are fearful of the charge that they're indifferent to a communist outcome. There have been so many politicians who have had to pay a heavy price for that. That fear of communism has dominated both our foreign policy and our domestic politics ever since I've been in public life.

We pay an enormous price for it because it means our policies are geared on what we're against rather than what we're for. What we're for is exciting. It's what the world wants — the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the doctrines of Jefferson and Paine and Adams, these were exciting liberating ideas that we ought to be advancing rather than getting ourselves wrapped around these unborn dictators.

But isn't there something loathsome about communism, something to fear?

Yes, and we should use our diplomacy, and our economic strength and the attraction of our values to encourage something other than a communist solution. My view is we could even influence a Marxist like Fidel Castro if we traded with him. I mean, what is worse about the communism of Cuba or even Nicaragua, if that's what happens, than the communism you have in China, where we hailed

Shultz Defends the Administration and Criticizes Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You can't read the world press these days on the conduct of U.S. foreign policy, and then listen to the officials in Washington who are responsible for it, without wondering about the fundamental difference between the two.

Seldom since World War II have the relations of America with the allies, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, Central America and even its neighbors Canada and Mexico been so severely criticized. I had a talk with Secretary of State George Shultz the other day about all this and it is only fair to report his reactions.

In general, he defended everything the Reagan administration has done or tried to do in its relations with other countries. He rejected the gloomy forebodings of the administration's critics at home and abroad.

He was not saying, he observed, that there are no problems and difficulties and things people worry about, but he did not think that this sudden rash of everything going to pot was correct. "By a long shot."

On relations with the allies: There are stresses and strains, he said, but basically these relations are in very good shape. In 1983, he observed, they were tested as seldom before, by the placement of new nuclear missiles on European soil. The Williamsburg summit meeting of allied leaders was a "triumph" of cohesion and unity.

On Europe and the Pacific: The Reagan administration is not choosing between the two, he said. Do you have any idea, he asked, how large our trade is with Europe? It runs at \$90 billion a year. But Asia is also important, he said, and so are Canada and Latin America.

Obviously the nations of the Pacific would be increasingly important, he said. He had seen this in his meetings with the ASEAN nations. The main thing America and its allies had to realize was that all nations now,

for the first time, had a world economy, and therefore had to think not in national but in world terms.

Mr. Shultz never complains, seldom explains and never apologizes. He defends everything the administration does, even though he may have opposed it privately. But one thing he takes seriously is the congressional War Powers Act, which he thinks weakens the presidency and American foreign policy.

Where do you get the idea, he asks, that I'm worried about the press? I'm really worried about Congress and the War Powers Act. I'm worried about the fact that in the congressional process there are a set of restrictions and changes of view being laid out all around us that create in friends, foes and neutrals all over the world a sense of great uncertainty about what it is we are prepared to do in the United States and will do.

It's a great struggle, he says with some emphasis. Everybody likes to joke at us that we don't have a foreign policy, but it's not funny.

Mr. Shultz gets very agitated on this point. He says that the basic reason why the United States has so much difficulty sustaining a position is that it has so many cooks stirring the broth.

The reason America has so much difficulty sustaining a position is that it has so many cooks stirring the broth.

amount of common sense and restraint if we're going to survive.

All you can do is plead for a different course. I think we're heading right now to a Vietnam-type war in Central America if Reagan is re-elected. I think, secondly, we're on a collision course with the Soviet Union. I'm terribly worried about the virtual collapse of any relationship between the superpowers. Sooner or later it means war. There's never been a time in history when two rival countries let their relationships deteriorate to where Soviet and American relations are without ending it in war.

This isn't just rhetoric?

I really am worried. And I tell you other people who are worried — George Ball, Averell Harriman, George Kennan. They're hardheaded thoughtful diplomats who've spent a lifetime in dealing with these problems. They'll tell you they're never

been so worried about nuclear war as right now, really worried about it for the first time, really worried about the practical probability of it.

How bad do you think it will be if Reagan makes it?

Terrible. I think we'll go to war among other things.

In Central America?

Yes.

What are the other things?

Possibility of nuclear war with the Soviets, the end of everything.

You're not just talking?

No, this is real.

But Reagan has grandchildren.

I don't think he has any intention of starting a nuclear war. I just think we're flirting with it all the time. It's just such a delicate balance. He doesn't seem to understand the importance of keeping the channels of communication open.

Los Angeles Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More on Church

In response to former Senator Frank Church's observant, though rhetorical, columns of March 10 and 12 concerning American inability to accept revolution in Third World countries and to learn from negative results of that failure, I would like to point out that it may be necessary to look for reasons other than coincidence or myopic leadership from the left or the right.

I recall corruption of American aid and influence in the Vietnam of 1967 — a process, I am convinced, perfected from the 1930s to 1949 in "our representatives' dealings with the Kuomintang in China. When such representatives overlook corruption, our very reasons for being on the scene are critically undermined. We are our own worst enemy when virtually no steady flow of aid reaches the peasantry, whose loyalty is the central object of an agrarian revolution.

Better "our" leaders go into the Vietnamese and El Salvador as they did into the Japan and Germany of 1945-46 and try to restructure the whole society — cheaper, alas. The first aim would be to exile the uncompromising oligarchical landed class.

MICHAEL S. DRUMMOND, Seoul.

A Mark Against Carriers

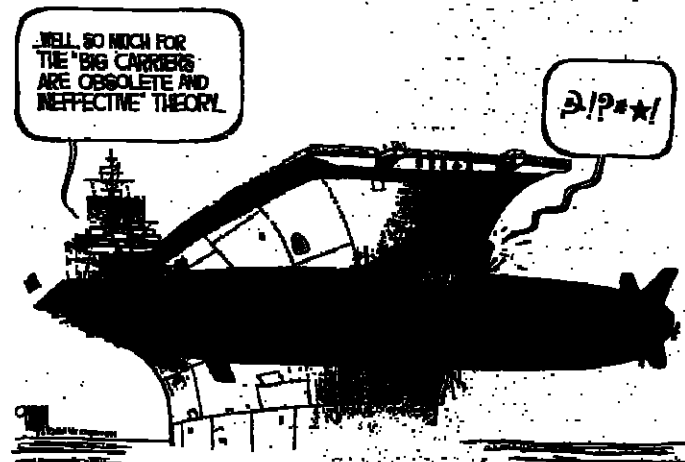
Regarding the report "U.S. Carrier, Russian Sub in Collision" (March 22): If this report is accurate it has appalling implications. How is it possible for such a valuable and important ship to have such poor early detection and warning protection that it was obviously unaware of the nearness of such a potentially deadly enemy until the moment of impact?

As the main object of such naval exercises is to test the operational effectiveness of the units involved, I

should say that this exercise has demonstrated only too clearly such a degree of aircraft carrier vulnerability to submarine attack as to question the aircraft carrier's wartime value — unless of course the present ineffective detection arrangements can be dramatically improved.

This lack of military awareness of potential danger is disquietingly similar to that which led to the devastating bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut.

EDWARD WELLS, Martella, Spain.



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Saint Laurent Collection Shows Lack of Sparkle

Kenzo Exhibits Clothes for All Ages In Free-wheeling and Colorful Display

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — People who saw Yves Saint Laurent's retrospective at the New York Metropolitan Museum in December felt they were getting an encore at this designer's collection Wednesday.

The strictly-about-Yves story looked as if the designer had not recovered from his New York triumph. Trouble is, between the

ries, such as Argyll socks and flat shoes. Long jackets were softened by huge taffeta pussycat bows. A great colorist, Saint Laurent introduced a tender baby blue used both for a suede suit and a marabou coat.

Once the enfant terrible of Paris runways, Kenzo has mellowed and matured and is now with the big commercial league. But he has retained his free-wheeling, whimsical spirit.

His collection, which is going to be mass-produced in the United States, was strictly edited toward this purpose. But despite the harnessing of talent, this collection, somehow, remained buoyant. For Gene Pressman, president of Barney's, New York, this was "the best in Paris this season."

Kenzo is probably the only one who can handle folklore because he does not take himself, or his clothes, seriously. His Peruvian peasants in bright florals and striped scarves looked valid and not costumey. His naughty British schoolgirl look, with dots in all sizes, regimental ties and berets, will be in the streets as soon as they hit the stores.

As usual, and although Kenzo designs for young people, this collection had clothes for all ages — especially the long, flannel, raglan coats over matching pant suits.

In a season of pants, Kenzo, who first came out with the big, baggy clown pants, is still good at it. His newest ones, cuffed back at the ankles like Zouave pants, were worn with very short tweed jackets.

Colors were as primary and cheerful as a children's blocks, a reminder that Kenzo is, at heart, still a child.

What can you say about socialite-turned-designer Jacqueline de Ribes except that people who missed the Saint Laurent retrospective can always go to Ribes's? A faithful customer and admirer for years, she has cleverly parlayed her elegance and own Proustian sense of fashion into a U.S. following.

The clothes are impeccably made with the old couture touch she knows well. The best ones were the cocktail dresses, especially a black one with a white, satin fan spreading around the shoulders.

U.S. stores are buying her line in moderate quantities (only eight or 10 pieces) and often "in a defensive move," one of them said.

Unrealistically changing couture prices at first, Ribes now reportedly has slashed them by up to 40 percent.



Laurent's two-bow blouse Kenzo's dots in all sizes

Survey Calls U.S. Youths More Conservative Today

By Ronald D. White
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Teen-age students in the United States today have a higher regard for their parents than did their predecessors worry more about nuclear war than about pollution and strongly believe in the effectiveness of U.S. education, according to a national survey.

The "Mood of American Youth" survey comprised responses from 886 students, ages 13 to 18, from around the country. The survey indicates that teen-agers are far more conservative, increasingly share the concerns of adults and are less self-centered and rebellious than their counterparts in the 1960s and '70s.

"The ever-challenging and critical posture of the early-1970s youth has all but vanished," said Scott D. Thomson, executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, which sponsored

Namibian Conflict Yields Fear, Anomaly

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

OSHIKANGO, South-West Africa — The dirt road that winds to this northern outpost in Africa's last colony does not encourage overtaking.

For one thing, the worn tracks of vehicles that have passed this way provide safe passage through quagmires born of the season's rains. For another, it is wise to follow the tracks of the vehicle in front: If it does not detonate a land mine, the chances are that yours won't either.

Such considerations seem appropriate in northern South-West Africa, or Namibia, where years of conflict have left a heritage that blends fear and anomaly and consumes much South African manpower to contain guerrillas often derided for supposed ineffectiveness. These considerations also prompt rumination on the applicability of the adage that guerrillas do not win, but their adversaries always lose.

The anomalies are many in these hot lands, where palms stand like sentinels on distant green horizons. At one white settlement, ringed by barbed wire, a group of people held a midnight party around a swimming pool, their libations offset by the distant thump of mortars fired by South African gunners to remind local Africans of the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

On Sundays the Angelus at countless mission stations summons thousands whose prayers have rarely been answered in an insurgency conducted in their name with the slogans of Marxism.

The border post here is supposed to be an international frontier, but it is a forlorn place. Bullet holes scar buildings, and the sign that indicates entry into Angola is distinguished by rocket damage that resembles a large cavity in a bad tooth.

A traveler may pass this way and encounter no passport controls or customs checks, for this is the start of a South African occupation zone that stretches far into Angola, despite plans for a withdrawal. No one moved to prevent a reporter from crossing the border recently and heading north into Angola.

It is over 17 years now since the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization, led by Sam Nujoma, mounted its war against South Africa's control of Namibia, a former German colony.

The war has slowly intensified to the point where South Africa's campaign against the insurgents has led it to occupy large parts of southern Angola, the guerrillas' rear base, and to battle Angolan regulars and the Cuban troops who support them.

Angola, for its part, has been obliged to acknowledge its foe's dominance by setting up with

South Africa a Joint Monitoring Commission. The commission's task is to oversee South Africa's withdrawal from the former Portuguese territory and restrain the insurgents with whom the Marxist authorities in Luanda were previously allied.

The reversal in Angola's position is such that a joint South African-Angolan force reportedly attacked an insurgent base because the guerrillas had violated the truce between the two ideological opponents. South African reporters said Pretoria, out of a rare deference to Angolan sensitivities, suppressed reports of the attack in South African newspapers.

South-West Africa is the focus of a U.S. proposal to bring independence to the territory in conjunction with a withdrawal of Cuban troops. It is also a part of a South African drive to replace its military forays against its black-ruled neighbors with treaties and agreements to blunt external opposition.

It is a place, too, where the victories of both sides seem ambiguous.

The insurgents are widely held to have cemented the support of the Ovambo people, who live in a northern segment of the territory and account for half the people in Namibia, thus guaranteeing the guerrillas' success in any elections.

The guerrilla campaign has tied down South African resources. Each one of the 700 people killed in the war last year, as a proportion of South Africa's defense spending in Namibia, cost around \$600,000.

With the exception of recent incidents in the eastern part of the country, the war has been contained in the north. The territory's foreign-owned uranium, diamond and copper mines have not been crippled. The white farmers around Tsumeb, 260 miles (420 kilometers) north of Windhoek, the capital, have rarely been attacked.

Moreover, Western military specialists said, South Africa's readiness to strike at guerrilla bases in Angola has brought rewards by de-

bilitating Angola and obliging it to negotiate with its foe to the detriment of the guerrillas.

According to a politician, Hans Roehr, a German-speaking settler who has campaigned for human rights in Namibia, the war has become increasingly brutal. The target of his attacks is a police unit called Koevoet, the Afrikaans word for crowbar.

Those who support South Africa's campaign express admiration for the 2,000-to-3,000-member unit. Its tactics, however, have made it unpopular among the Ovambo people who, according to the official South African line, are being protected from a terrorist onslaught.

The Koevoet operatives, according to Mr. Roehr, wear insurgent uniforms to seek out guerrilla sympathizers.

"They pay children to inform against their parents," and are paid bounty money for insurgents killed, while many are former guerrillas who have been "turned," he said.

Atrocities, Mr. Roehr said, are not confined to the authorities. The insurgents would "kill informants and people who in their eyes are puppets." According to him, intimidation is far greater by the

security forces than by the insurgents, but the authorities assert the opposite.

In February two South African soldiers were taken to court for roasting an old man on a spit. They were fined the equivalent of about \$40 each because of what was deemed to be a lack of evidence.

South Africa's strategy seems to be to try to overturn the adage that guerrillas always win in the end against foreign occupiers. Compared with the war that ended white minority rule in Rhodesia and created the black-ruled state of Zimbabwe, South-West Africa's conflict is far more limited geographically. At the end of Zimbabwe's war, 90 percent of the country was under martial law. Ovamboland represents only a fraction of Namibia.

According to the territory's administrator general, Dr. Willie van Nierkerk, the South-West African insurgents "have not got any options" now that the rear base in Angola has been sealed off.

The hope, apparently, is that the insurgents will lose their popular appeal once they are seen by the local population to have lost their credentials as a force opposed to South African occupation.

Botha Accepts Luanda's Assurance On Joint Peacekeeping Role in Angola

United Press International

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, has defused tension between Pretoria and Luanda with a statement saying he accepts assurances from the Angolan government that Luanda values joint peacekeeping operations in southern Angola and that the operations will continue.

Mr. Botha's statement ends a dispute that started March 20 over a statement by President Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. That statement referred to the anti-South African guerrilla group, Af-

rican National Congress, as the "sole and legal representatives" of the people of South Africa.

The South African foreign minister responded that such "language is unacceptable to the South African government" and insisted on assurances that the Lusaka ceasefire agreement was not also in jeopardy. His statement Tuesday said such assurances had been received.

On Feb. 16, South African and Angolan government representatives met in Lusaka, and South Africa agreed to withdraw its forces from southern Angola.

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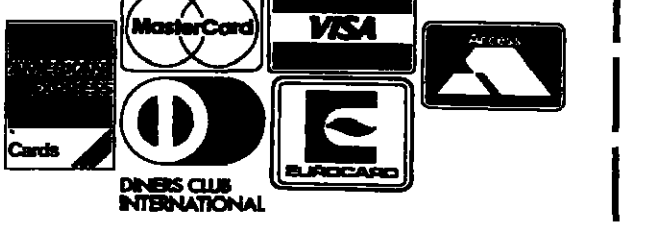
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SCIENCE

Campaign Begun to Identify and Save Useful Types of Plants

By Iain Guesc
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A group of sharp-eyed high school students was staying recently at a nature camp in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Among the wild plants they collected was some rice.

Indian scientists who examined the rice later could barely contain their excitement. The fact that it was flowering in January suggested it was perennial, not annual. Al-

most certainly, they concluded, the students had discovered a new strain of rice.

The precious find was carefully bundled up. Some was sent off to the World Wildlife Fund headquarters at Gland, near Geneva. The rest was dispatched to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, where it is now being analyzed.

If the students have indeed discovered a new variety of rice, they may have played their part in

strengthening India's rice crop, which feeds hundreds of millions of people. Although the so-called Green Revolution resulted in varieties of rice — some of them developed at Irri — which dramatically increased yield, scientists are now discovering that a heavy price has been paid.

In the excitement of the Green Revolution, old strains of rice were discarded and lost. But these strains were sturdy, they had developed resistance to disease and

pests. They could have been used for crossbreeding, thus toughening the new "miracle" seeds.

Last week The World Wildlife Fund and its sister organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) launched a new international plant campaign here to publicize the threat to plants, raise funds for plant conservation projects, and also encourage the sort of detective work undertaken by the Indian schoolchildren.

The campaign was launched in style by Prince Philip, president of the World Wildlife Fund, at Kew Gardens, where about 57,000 plant varieties are stored.

"You could call this an appeal on behalf of weeds," said Paul Wachel, an official at the fund. "Some of us spend half our lives trying to get rid of plants. But you never know what may be useful, or when. There are mysteries to be unraveled in our own back gardens."

Participants at the launch agreed

that the destruction of plant life is proceeding at an awesome rate, far outpacing new discoveries. According to most estimates, there are about 250,000 species of flowering plants in existence. Of these, 25,000 are in immediate danger, and 40,000 could be extinct by the middle of the next century.

This, experts agreed, calls for plants to be given the same sort of attention and publicity that has so far been awarded to endangered animal species.

Four new discoveries were unveiled at the meeting:

- A hairy potato (*Solanum bertholletii*), originating in Bolivia, whose leaves are covered by tiny, sticky hairs. As a defense mechanism these hairs emit a chemical similar to a warning substance emitted by aphids — tiny disease-carrying insects. Research is currently under way in Britain and the United States to crossbreed the Bolivian potato with domestic varieties. If successful this could cut down on aphid-borne disease and save potato growers millions of dollars.
- A new technique for breeding orchids in fungus, which has made it possible to reintroduce six species of endangered orchids into a nature reserve in Canberra, Australia. There are an estimated 25,000 species of orchids in existence, but many are threatened by uncontrolled trade and the destruction of forests.
- A plant from the Amazon that stops the heart, but does not kill the organ — which could allow surgeons to restart a patient's heart after an operation. The plant was discovered by a biochemist from St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London who saw it being used as a fish poison by Amazonian Indians. He noticed that the fish recovered after being put in clean water.

The North American mayapple, which has formed the basis for a new drug that is being used to treat cancer of the testicles. The mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*, and also known by a variety of popular names) was used by Cherokee Indians to treat deafness and kill worms.

Among the discoveries that illustrate the importance of plants to medicine, one of the most famous has been the Madagascar periwinkle, which has quadrupled the survival rate for leukemia sufferers. The cinchona tree, which formed the base for quinine, and the bark of the willow, which led to the discovery of aspirin — probably the most widely used of all drugs — are others.

Officials from the Wildlife Fund and the IUCN predicted that the plant campaign will probably appear less dramatic than previous campaigns on behalf of such animals as the tiger and panda, but, they said, it will stress the relationship between plants, animals and humans. Animals and plants often share the same habitat, and both are under increasing pressure from humans.

Of the 250,000 species of plants, two-thirds are found in the tropics, and the bulk of these grow in tropical forests that are disappearing at the rate of 50 acres a minute. The destruction is caused by uncontrolled logging, the spread of cities, and the remorseless population increase in developing countries.

According to World Bank figures, close to a billion people live in the tropics in a state of absolute poverty, engaged in a constant search for food, energy, income and shelter. UN officials are agreed that reducing their poverty would slow down the population growth, and so ease the pressure on the forests.

Some observers predicted this kind of analysis may bring the new plant campaign close to the developing countries' call for a new international economic order.

It may also run into another complaint by developing countries: that the northern industrialized countries have "plundered" their genetic plant material, used it to improve the productivity and resistance of their own crops, and now hoard it in gene banks.

Improvements in their breeding,



Embryo transfers could widen use of Asian buffalo.

The Asian Water Buffalo Holds Promise for U.S.

By Amiel Kornel
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Buffalo herds roaming the open range, grazing on desert brush or wallowing in muddy swamps, might again become a common sight across the United States.

But these animals will bear no relationship to the North American bison (often mistakenly called buffalo) that was nearly killed off during the conquest of the American West. They will be the real thing — Asian water buffalo, the age-old residents of Third World rice-paddies.

An effort to introduce them into the United States soon might get a boost if scientists at the University of Florida in Gainesville succeed in their effort to develop an embryo-transfer technique that would enable cows to carry imported buffalo embryos to term.

In addition to offering U.S. farmers an attractive alternative to cattle for beef production, the development of U.S. buffalo herds could have an important impact on developing countries' use of one of their most vital indigenous resources, according to researchers.

"If we are successful," said Dr. Wyland Cripe, a researcher at the University of Florida, "I think it is going to accentuate the proper utilization of a very magnificent animal that has great potential in this country and in developing countries."

Veterinary researchers and livestock experts have been increasingly turning their attention to the water buffalo as they realize that its full potential is being seriously underexploited.

The buffalo's milk and meat are important food staples in Asia as well as in South America, where it was first introduced about 85 years ago. It produces almost 70 percent of the milk in India, for instance.

Its sturdy muscles provide more than 90 percent of the agricultural power in Southeast Asia. First domesticated about 7,000 years ago, it helps plough farmers' land, pull their carts, turn waterwheels, and thresh crops.

But the world's 130 million head of buffalo, 97 percent of them in Asia, are still being used much as their ancestors were 1,500 years ago.

rearing, and management could greatly benefit agricultural development in many parts of the world. These changes are slow to come, due to a lack of interest in an animal that many people associate with the hardships and backwardness of the Third World. Computers and tractors are more likely to catch the attention of organizations and individuals seeking to promote economic and agricultural progress.

"Most people think of water buffalo as second-rate animals," said Noel Vietmeyer, staff study director at the Advisory Committee on Technological Innovation. "It is not getting the attention it deserves." The committee, part of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, recently published a report on underutilized livestock resources in Asia.

Researchers say that buffalo meat yield, milk production, and energy production could be substantially increased with the application of more modern agricultural methods.

Replacing the buffalo's wooden yoke, unchanged for 1,500 years, with a leather harness can increase its horsepower by 48 to 70 percent, according to Jean Garner, recently hired by the World Bank to advise the Brazilian government on use of its buffalo herds in the lower Amazon region.

Many researchers believe that new methods would be more aggressively pioneered in Asia if the buffalo became popular here. "The quickest way to get something accepted in developing countries is to get it accepted in America," Dr. Vietmeyer said in an interview. "It's psychological."

The embryo transfer technique would facilitate any effort to develop U.S. buffalo herds. The importation of large numbers of buffalo is limited by the animals' size and the strict quarantine requirements that regulate entry into the country. Embryos, however, could be shipped in greater numbers and would not be subject to the same import controls. Unlimited numbers of cattle could receive the buffalo stock.

The embryo transfer research has already begun to generate interest in countries that have large buffalo herds. Beijing has expressed readiness to invest \$10 million for an application of the technique in reverse. The Chinese want to transfer the embryos of U.S. Holstein cattle to Chinese buffalo in the hope of rapidly building up herds of American cattle. Other countries, such as Bulgaria and Egypt, see a commercial opportunity in the exportation of buffalo embryos to the West.

Embryo transfer, a procedure by which fertilized eggs from a hormonally stimulated female animal are transferred to other female animals, has long been a common practice in animal husbandry. But the procedure becomes considerably more complicated and less sure of success when applied to animals that are of different species, such as the buffalo and cow.

Saying that "it is merely a matter of time," Dr. Cripe expressed confidence that the technique will be mastered within a year.

Researchers recognize that the perfection of an embryo transfer technique will not assure that American farmers rush to build up buffalo herds. "Any big advance in the U.S. will depend on the existence of a real economic interest," said Dr. Hugh Popenoe, professor at the University of Florida.

That economic justification does exist, he said. The buffalo's resistance to disease, as well as its ability to survive on poor forage and in tropical climates, make it well suited to replace cattle in areas of the United States such as Florida.

Dr. Popenoe believes that U.S. consumers would gladly add buffalo meat to their diet once the American palate is exposed to its delicacy. Meat from buffalo raised in conditions comparable to U.S. cattle has been repeatedly preferred to beef in taste-panel tests, he said.

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U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Gaming Stocks Thriving
In U.S. as Casinos Boom

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The fundamentals for gambling stocks have always been good. Where else but Las Vegas or Atlantic City could you average American come to a sand and neon paradise in a \$100,000 car and leave in a \$100,000 bus?

The casino business is booming in Nevada and Atlantic City and the stocks are showing it. Not only were they a top performing group on Wall Street in 1983, but this year gambling issues are one of only a few groups to buck the market downturn and show a gain. This week they have been particularly buoyant.

"Gambling-related stocks are still very undervalued," said Steven Eisenberg, who covers the leisure-time industry for Bear Stearns.

Apparently reflecting the country's economic expansion, gambling revenues in Nevada, up only 3 percent in 1983's first half, climbed 7 percent in the third quarter, 17 percent in the year's last three months and are continuing very strong. In Atlantic City, which may well surpass Las Vegas this year or next as the premier gambling Mecca in the United States, the take turned sharply higher in February after unfavorable year-earlier comparisons earlier in the winter.

Mr. Eisenberg prefers stocks with relatively high exposure to Atlantic City, expected to become a major convention resort that would attract "higher rollers" as first-class hotel rooms double in the next three years and the number of casinos expands to 14 from 9.

'Gaming-related
stocks are still very
undervalued,' an
analyst says.

Last year 23 million people visited the New Jersey town, spending only \$67 a head.

"Back five years ago when Atlantic City was getting started the perception among skeptics was an old dowager who would do well in the summer months but die in the winter," Mr. Eisenberg added. "But off-season, cold-weather play has been fantastic."

Stocks he thinks have a "good chance to show dramatically higher earnings over the next couple of years" are Golden Nugget, Bally's Park Place, Resorts International, Caesars World and International Game Technology, a "pure-play" in replacement demand for gambling devices.

Mark Manson, analyst for the group with Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, estimates a healthy 20-percent growth rate for Atlantic City, but also recommends companies with a substantial play in "the booming Nevada recovery."

At the top of his list is Caesars World, with "the best facility in Las Vegas and expanding." Second is Ramada Inns, which he notes has reported big market share gains in Atlantic City in the last six months. Third choice is Golden Nugget.

Harold Vogel, Merrill Lynch's leisure-time analyst, is less enthusiastic about the stocks, particularly those focused on Atlantic City, where he thinks that the competition ahead from more casinos will depress everyone's earnings.

"I don't think the market will expand fast enough to absorb the new facilities," he said.

Stocks rated by him as "OK to buy" are Bally Manufacturing, International Game Technology, Resorts International, MGM Grand, and GTECH, which installs lottery systems for states and municipalities.

Newly recommended this week by Drexel Burnham's Daniel Lee is Circus Circus Enterprises, a Nevada extravaganza that goes for the low rollers in Las Vegas and Reno.

"Circus Circus has a unique theme and a different operating style than its competitors," he noted. "The two larger of its five casinos encompass a circus theme, complete with carousels and trapeze artists swinging above the slot machines."

The company also offers cheap hotel rooms and meals, he added, "and as a result its primary customer base is the Middle America, family vacationer."

Mr. Lee said last year Circus Circus enjoyed the highest profit margins and return on equity in the industry, with per-share earnings growth averaging a steady 22 percent over the past five years.

The only gaming company with a growth rate higher is Golden Nugget, which caters to high rollers by offering luxury personalized service to patrons and such top-name entertainment as Frank Sinatra in its casinos.

Bernard Rattry, who will be directing Wall Street investments for the London-managed Shearson Global Opportunities Fund (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on March 28, excluding fees. Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y	Y
American Express	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Montreal	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Paris	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Tokyo	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of London	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of New York	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Spain	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Italy	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of France	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Germany	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Japan	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Sweden	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Norway	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Denmark	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Netherlands	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Belgium	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Luxembourg	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Switzerland	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Austria	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Greece	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Portugal	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Ireland	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of United Kingdom	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Canada	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Mexico	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Central America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Caribbean	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Europe	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Middle East	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of North America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of South America	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Africa	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Asia	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325
Bank of Oceania	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.2325	1.232		

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMER	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
INTL	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
IBM	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
GE	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
AMER	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
INTL	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
IBM	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
GE	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Industrial	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Transport	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Composite	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Composite	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Industrial	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Transport	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

NYSE Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Advanced	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Declined	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Unchanged	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

AMER Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMER	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
INTL	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
IBM	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
GE	1,000	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

AMER Stock Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Advanced	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Declined	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Unchanged	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

NYSE Moves Sharply Higher

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, after drifting for the past week on investor uncertainty about Federal Reserve policy and interest rates, moved sharply higher Wednesday with blue-chip issues leading the way.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to gain 1.36 in Tuesday's session, was ahead 13.51 to 1,167.82 an hour before the close. It had lost ground the four sessions prior to Tuesday.

The Dow transportation average was up 5.86 to 504.93 and the Dow utilities average was ahead 0.43 to 127.88.

Advances led declines 995-500 among the 1,919 issues traded.

The five-hour Big Board volume was about 86.3 million shares, up from the 61.7 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said some institutions engaged in bargain hunting following the market's steep decline since the first week in January. There was little in the news background to sway traders.

"We're seeing a touch of courage but no conviction," said Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody. He said "cash positions are higher than they have been for a long time and we are getting a traders rally. But how long that will last no one knows."

Federal funds rates, which banks charge for overnight loans, dropped to 9% percent in the early going after climbing to 10% percent in the past week. The drop came amid speculation that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the Fed funds drop indicated the Fed might not

have to tighten credit much. He said the economy would live with recent rate increases.

The Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee Tuesday gave preliminary approval to a fiscal 1985 spending blueprint that includes a \$182-billion three-year deficit-reduction plan.

Traders were disturbed by indications that Argentina will not pay overdue interest on its foreign debt before Saturday's deadline. American banks stand to absorb hefty first-quarter earnings reductions.

But Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker said he was "encouraged" by talks under way with the International Monetary Fund in Washington. "This story is not over yet," he said.

On the trading floor, American Motors, which began an offering of 12 million shares, was high on the active list.

Enstar was in the spotlight and higher. Enstar said it has engaged investment bankers Morgan Stanley & Co. to help it seek a buyer for the company.

LTV Corp., which recently received tentative government approval to buy Republic Steel, was active on a couple of block trades. Republic was higher.

Avon Products was active and lower. Avon has agreed to buy Foster Medical Corp. in an exchange of stock.

Philip A. Hunt Chemical move up. Olin Corp. said it plans to buy the 36 percent of Hunt stock it does not already own for \$20 a share.

Harte-Hanks Communications, which did not trade Tuesday after gaining 2% Monday, climbed. Five officers and directors have proposed a leveraged buyout of the company.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Canadian stock prices are from the previous trading day.

In the market-summary box on this page, the

Dow averages and the NYSE and Amex most-active issues are based on 3 P.M. figures. The Amex and NYSE market diaries and Amex and S&P indexes are from 2 P.M.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.

Vol. of 3 a.m. 15,709,000
Prev. 3 a.m. Vol. 61,720,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 87,222,225
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMER Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Advanced	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Declined	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Unchanged	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Composite	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Industrial	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Transport	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

Standard & Poors Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Advanced	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Declined	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Unchanged	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-m. %
Advanced	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Declined	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36
Unchanged	1155.50	1165.00	1155.00	1165.00	+1.36



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115.00	114.00	INTL	1.00	115.00	114.00	+1.00	
115.00	114.00	AT&T	1.00	115.00	114.00	+1.00	
115.00	114.00	IBM	1.00	115.00	114.00	+1.00	
115.00	114.00	GE	1.00	115.00	114.00	+1.00	

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مكتبة الأصيل

Dutch OTC Market Seems Ready For Rapid Expansion This Year

investing which they enjoy, but we're rapidly moving that way," one analyst in Amsterdam said.

Sales in the companies' investment trust divisions also rose, **months.**
Mr. Rattray, a Swiss national at about 50 percent are Foster Medical and Cache Inc.

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Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week
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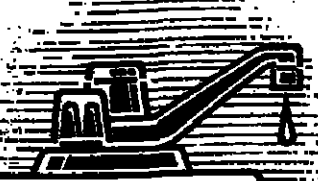
U.S. Utility Weighs Cancellation of Plant's 2d Reactor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The main state utility has agreed to cancel construction of the second reactor of the Seabrook nuclear power plant if other owners help compensate for the financial losses involved.

The agreement Tuesday reflected a major policy change by the utility, Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, owner of 36 percent of the \$9-billion, twin-reactor plant.

Twice recently, Public Service has blocked efforts by other Seabrook owners to cancel one of the two units there. The other owners apparently acted because of a decade of anti-nuclear protests and other delays to the project, which is in southeastern New Hampshire.

The terms for the cancellation stipulate that other Seabrook owners would have to give Public Service some of their savings from the planned importation of hydroelectric power from Canada, the utility and nuclear power regulators indicated.



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To Our Readers
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Herald Tribune**

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South Africans Report Trade Surplus Shrank

PRETORIA — South Africa's trade surplus narrowed to 78.1 million rand (\$63.5 million) in February, from a January figure of 175.7 million rand, customs officials said Wednesday. The February figure compared with 622.7 million rand a year earlier.

February exports fell to 1.82 billion rand, from 1.85 billion rand in January. Imports, meanwhile, rose to 1.74 billion rand, from 1.67 billion rand.

مجلدات الأمل

SPORTS

Astros Release Stroke Victim Richard

The Associated Press

COCOA, Florida — The Houston Astros have released pitcher J.R. Richard, the once-mighty right-hander whose fastball was defunct almost four years ago by a near-fatal stroke.

John McMullen, the team's chairman, announced the decision late Tuesday, leaving Richard to accept a "career opportunity" with the Astros or to follow his expressed desire to become a minister.

The former National League strikeout leader had signed a Triple-A make-good contract with the Astros this season in a final attempt to complete a comeback from the stroke he suffered in 1980.

Control and slow reflexes have been his big problems ever since. "This was an extremely difficult decision," said McMullen. "J.R. has been an example to everyone whether they be a baseball fan or not."

Despite having complained for several weeks of weakness in his right arm, Richard started the 1980 All-Star Game and pitched two perfect innings. Three weeks later he experienced dizziness while pitching and took a week off. After "presidential workup" physical exam he was allowed to begin throwing in limited work.

During a workout July 30 at the Astrodome, Richard collapsed and was hospitalized.

An operation that night removed a blood clot from his shoulder. Doctors said he had had no blood flow to his brain for at least four hours prior to surgery. He underwent two subsequent operations on an artery in his right shoulder.

In his nine-season career with



J.R. Richard in better days.

the Astros, Richard, 34, had a 107-71 won-lost record and a 3.14 earned-run average. He last pitched competitively for the Astros' Tucson, Arizona, farm club late last season; in six starts, he was 0-2 and his ERA was 13.68.

In his first appearance for Houston, in September 1971, the

6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) rookie tied a major-league record with 15 strikeouts. He became the first National League right-hander to strike out 300 batters in 1978 by fanning 303. He bettered that mark with 313 in 1979, when he also had the league-low ERA of 2.14.

Diminutive Gymnast Retton Poised for the Big Time

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the tiny gold earrings in her pierced ears to the soles of her size-3 saddle shoes, 16-year-old Mary Lou Retton seems to be a typical U.S. teen-ager — a study in girlish giggles who struggles a dogged-against-stuff lamb, dots on rock music and has a crush on a movie star.

Things are not always what they seem.

For one thing, Retton is a straight-A student who is fastidious about picking up her clothes, conscientious about her household chores and never has to be reminded to do homework.

For another, she is the nation's leading female gymnast — a diminutive dynamo of such explosive power and delicate finesse that she

all-round Olympic champion this summer in Los Angeles.

"She is a four-even," he said, offering his ultimate accolade for a gymnast accomplished in all four events.

One gold medal that Karolyi does not expect Retton to win is for the uneven bars. That he considers to be reserved for her teammate, Julianne McNamara.

Retton burst into the first ranks of international gymnastics a year ago when she was a last-minute substitute for the injured Dianne Durham at the American Cup at Madison Square Garden, the nation's leading international competition.

Retton won the vault and the floor exercise, tied for first on the bars and took the all-around competition hands down.

And, against competitors from

Watching Her Perform's Like Seeing O.J. Simpson Run — Everybody Else Seems to Be Standing Still

is considered a shoo-in to become the first U.S. woman to win an Olympic medal in gymnastics.

"Her vault is unbeatable — she is the best in the world," said Bela Karolyi, the longtime coach of the Romanian national team, who ranks Retton with his former star pupil, Nadia Comaneci, winner of three gold medals at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Karolyi, who defected to the United States in 1981 and has been working with Retton for the last 14 months at his school in Houston, also considers her barely beatable in the floor exercises and so good on the uneven bars and the balance beam that she could easily win the

14 nations in the 1984 American Cup, she recently retained her all-around title (Romanian Lavinia Cupina was second and McNamara, who won in 1981 and 1982 and finished second last year, was third).

Retton earned 10s in the vault and floor exercise, 9.95 on the uneven bars, 9.80 on the balance beam and 9.75 in floor exercise.

"She can provide the biggest surprise of anyone in the history of women's gymnastics," said Karolyi, "because she hasn't done that much in international competition. She is still a relative unknown internationally, and that should make it very exciting."

In her last previous major tournament, Retton won the 1983 Churni Cup in Japan, placing first in the vault and outpointing the current world champions in the four gymnastic events to take the all-around championship.

Retton is an ebullient, high-spirited competitor who radiates such joy in her performances, that like Comaneci and Olga Korbut before her, she seems ready-made to become a star, according to Don Peters, the coach of the women's Olympic team.

"Watching her perform's like seeing O.J. Simpson run," he said. "Everybody else seems to be standing still."

"She's fantastic," said Sylvia Cazacu, a former Romanian coach who now works at the Manhattan Gymnastic Center here.

If she lives up to her Olympic potential, Retton could also alter the very esthetic of women's gymnastics.

At 4 feet 10 inches and 95 pounds (1.47 meters, 43 kilograms), she does not have the long, elegant line of traditional champions in a sport in which appearance is inseparable from performance. Her rock-solid, chunky build, coupled with the increasing acceptance of international judges, have already encouraged gymnasts with similar compact physiques.

"My daughter is so excited by her," said one mother at the gymnastic center the other day, nodding at her square-cut 15-year-old youngster.

Retton's height creates instant rapport with 5-year-old gymnasts a little shorter than she is. "Are you really 16?" one asked her.

Like most other top gymnasts, Retton came to her sport early. The youngest of five athletic children, she was born in Fairmont, West Virginia. By the time she was 4, she was enrolled in a series of acrobatics classes, ballet lessons and other activities designed to give her a well-rounded background.

"I was very hyper," Retton said. Beginning full-time gymnastic training when she was 7, Retton was impressive from the start, but the turning point on the road to the Olympics came at the single-elimination tournament in Reno in December 1982.

It was there that she and Karolyi first met.

"I immediately recognized the tremendous physical potential of this little kid," said Karolyi.

Retton, who won the all-around championship, was impressed with Karolyi's students at the meet.

"They were so well prepared mentally and physically," she recalled. With her parents' permission, she moved to Houston early last year, boarding with the family of another Karolyi gymnast and at-



It's not all work and no play: Julianne McNamara, left, was laughing as Coach Bela Karolyi took Mary Lou Retton through her paces at a recent practice session in New York.

tending the grueling twice-a-day workouts at his school.

"If you miss even one day you notice it," she said, acknowledging that there was some letup in the relentless routine. "Monday is my day off — we only have one workout then."

Although she has dropped out of regular school and is currently taking correspondence courses, her regimen costs Retton many of the perquisites of being a teen-ager, but not all.

She does occasionally make it to the movies, and as a result, now has a full-blown crush on Matt Dillon — "that gorgeous actor."

But the work comes first, and it seems to have paid off.

Cazacu, who had coached Retton for a team competition two years ago, said she was impressed by the progress she had made since. "She looks much better now," she said. "Her muscles look much longer."

But the power is still there, as Retton demonstrates when she throws a Tushakara on the vault, a move that begins with a half-twist before reaching the vault and, in her case, ends with a spectacular double back flip.

On the bars her specialty is an

affront to gravity known as the Retton flip. It begins when she swings down from the high bar and slams her hips into the low bar, going immediately into a front flip that ends when she lands in a seated position on the bar — the high bar.

The U.S. Olympic team will not be selected until after the national championships in Chicago in May and the Olympic trials in Jacksonville, Florida in June. And at the Olympics, Cazacu said, Retton will face an array of top international competitors, including the great Soviet gymnast, Natalya Yurchenko.

But Cazacu's doubts seemed to fade as Retton, preparing for the American Cup, began practicing her floor exercises.

She warmed up with a couple of back flips in the nuck position and added a twist for good measure.

Then she sprinted to the center of the mat and bounded into the air for another double back flip, this time leaving her body extended, propelling it in the full layout position. She spun something on landing on her feet — twice something on other woman in the world can do, according to Karolyi.

"Wow," said Cazacu.

60 Free Agents to Test NBA Market Clouded by Salary Caps

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The last time Jay Williams was a free agent, after playing with the New York Knicks in 1980-81, he was earning \$130,000 a year.

Williams received an offer sheet from the New Jersey Nets; he signed them and increased his salary to \$350,000.

Williams, now back with the Knicks, will be among the 60 players who will become free agents 24 hours after the conclusion of the National Basketball Association playoffs, according to a list compiled by the NBA Players Association.

These 60 men will be the first to test the market under the salary cap provisions of last year's collective bargaining agreement.

New York forward Eric Farnsten will also become a free agent, and he has said he will test the open market.

August from the Dallas Mavericks, Bill Willoughby and Reggie Johnson.

The Cleveland Cavaliers are the only team without a player who will become a free agent. The Houston Rockets have the most — six. No other team has more than four.

Isiah Thomas, the Detroit Pistons guard, could have become a free agent after the 1984-85 season, but Bill Davidson, the Detroit owner, did not want to wait. The Pistons recently signed Thomas to a 10-year contract for a reported \$1 million a year.

What then is Kelly Tripucka worth on the open market?

Tripucka, the high-scoring forward who, along with Thomas, has helped rebuild the Pistons franchise, will be a free agent along with his teammates John Long, Vinnie Johnson and Lionel Hollins.

One of the best players who will be a free agent is Jim Paxson, the high-scoring Portland Trail Blazers guard. He has said he will test the open market.

In response, Larry Weinberg, the team's owner, has vowed to match any offer Paxson might receive.

Under the right of first refusal, a team has 15 days to match any offer made to one of its free agents.

Among the other coveted free agents, Joe Barry Carroll, the Golden State Warriors' 7-footer, is the top center. Maurice Lucas, of the Phoenix Suns, David Greenwood of the Chicago Bulls, Cedric Maxwell of the Boston Celtics and Greg Ballard of the Washington Bullets, are the best forwards.

Before last season, the Philadel-

phia 76ers signed Moses Malone, then a free agent, to a six-year contract that, including bonuses and incentives, could be worth more than \$13 million.

It is unlikely that a contract as lucrative as Malone's will emerge this year, because of the salary caps established in the collective bargaining agreement.

Under these caps, each team in the league is limited in the total amount of money it may spend for its payroll.

The agreement was designed for the Indiana Pacers of the world

to compete more favorably on the free agent market," said Charles Greenblatt, the executive vice president of the players' association.

The Pacers, whose 22-49 record is the worst in the league, are spending a reported \$2 million on salaries this season.

The cap for 18 teams, including the Pacers, is expected to be about \$3.6 million for the 1984-85 season. If it is, the Pacers will then be able to spend \$1.6 million more on salaries.

The five teams already at their caps — the Knicks, Nets, 76ers, the Los Angeles Lakers and the Seattle SuperSonics would have to release players, and thus cut the payroll, to make room for a new free agent. Any team, however, can resign one of its own free agents without regard for the cap.

The Free Agents

Atlanta: Mike Grant, Mark Landsberger, Billy Paultz.

Boston: Cedric Maxwell, Gerald Henderson, David Greenwood, Jimmie Chisum.

Chicago: Pat Cummings, Jim Spaner, Elston Turner.

Cleveland: Kenny Dandridge, T.R. Dunn, Bill Hanzlik, Richard Anderson.

Golden State: Kelly Tripucka, Vinnie Johnson, John Long, Lionel Hollins.

Houston: Joe Barry Carroll, Don Collins, Mike Bratz.

Indiana: James Bailey, Alan Leavell, Robert Reid, Terry Teague, Phil Ford, Wally Walker.

Kansas City: George Johnson.

Los Angeles: Don Buse, Joe C. Maravich, David Stouth.

Los Angeles: Ray Williams, Eric Farnsten, Swen Nater, Clay Johnson, Calvin Garrett.

Memphis: Bob Lanier, Nate (Tiny) Archibald, Paul Mokeside, Lorenzo Roman, Kevin Ramsey, Bill Willoughby, Reggie Johnson.

Philadelphia: Franklin Edwards.

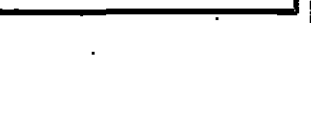
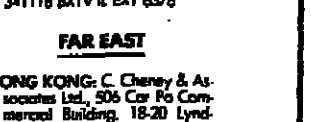
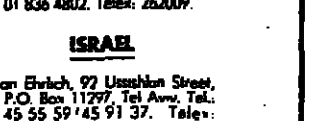
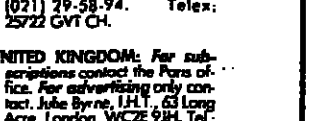
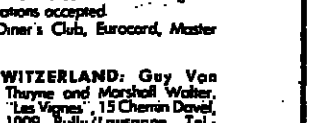
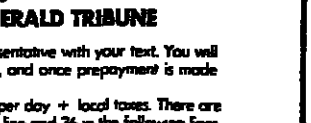
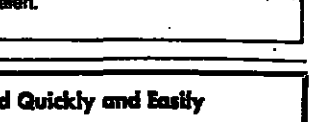
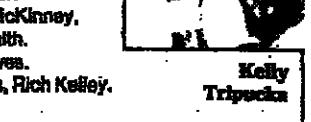
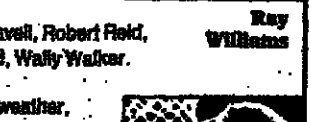
Phoenix: Maurice Lucas.

Portland: Jim Paxson.

San Antonio: John Lucas, Ron Brewer, Michael Brooks, Billy McKinney, Greg McLean, Derek Smith.

Seattle: John Drew, Jeff Wilkins, Rich Kelley, Mitchell Anderson.

Washington: Greg Ballard, Tim McMillen.



NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 53 37 .588

Philadelphia 46 34 .570

New York 40 38 .513

New Jersey 39 39 .500

Washington 31 47 .395

Central Division

Chicago 52 30 .633

Atlanta 42 30 .583

Indiana 40 32 .556

Albany 34 38 .475

Cleveland 26 46 .361

Western Conference

Pacific Division

Los Angeles 47 35 .571

Portland 46 36 .561

Seattle 44 38 .538

Phoenix 34 40 .457

Salt Lake 30 44 .405

San Diego 28 46 .379

San Jose 27 47 .367

Utah 26 48 .350

Los Angeles 25 49 .338

San Antonio 24 50 .327

Houston 23 51 .316

San Jose 22 52 .305

San Diego 21 53 .294

San Antonio 20 54 .273

San Jose 19 55 .252

San Diego 18 56 .231

San Antonio 17 57 .210

San Jose 16 58 .189

San Diego 15 59 .168

San Antonio 14 60 .147

San Jose 13 61 .126

San Diego 12 62 .105

San Antonio 11 63 .084

San Jose 10 64 .063

San Diego 9 65 .042

San Antonio 8 66 .021

San Jose 7 67 .000

San Diego 6 68 .000

San Antonio 5 69 .000

San Jose 4 70 .000

San Diego 3 71 .000

San Antonio 2 72 .000

San Jose 1 73 .000

San Diego 0 74 .000

San Antonio 0 75 .000

San Jose 0 76 .000

San Diego 0 77 .000

San Antonio 0 78 .000

San Jose 0 79 .000

San Diego 0 80 .000

San Antonio 0 81 .000

San Jose 0 82 .000

San Diego 0 83 .000

Farmer, in Shift, Quits UCLA Post

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Larry Farmer, the UCLA basketball coach who last week agreed to a two-year contract extension, reversed himself Tuesday by submitting his resignation and Walt Hazzard was named to the replace him.

Farmer, 33, said he was "mentally and emotionally unprepared" to make the commitment "UCLA demands and deserves."

Farmer's three-season record was 61-23; this year's team went 17-11, and for the first time since 1971, UCLA was not invited to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Hazzard was a member of UCLA's national champion team in 1964 and played 10 years in the National Basketball Association. For the past two years he has coached at Chapman (California) College, compiling a 44-14 record.

Farmer's resignation was effective immediately. He was expected to return to his job at Chapman College.

Hazzard, 40, was named to the job by UCLA's athletic director, Gene Smith.

Hazzard, who played for UCLA from 1964 to 1974, was a member of the national championship team in 1964.

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ART BUCHWALD

Prejudices in Politics

WASHINGTON — Jesse Jackson blames the fact that his "rainbow coalition" strategy is not working on racial prejudice.

This bothers a liberal Democratic friend of mine in California who has no intention of voting for Jackson.

"The reason I'm not voting for Jackson is that I don't think he's a very good president. Does that make me a racist?"

"It depends. Do you feel he won't make a good president because of his lack of experience, or because he is black?"



Buchwald

"It has nothing to do with his color. I don't like his mustache. I've never voted for a president who had a mustache."

"Then you have a deep-seated prejudice toward people who have mustaches?"

"I don't think I'm the only one. Everyone says Thomas Dewey, defeated by Harry Truman because he had a mustache. I know you should not judge a person for the presidency on the basis of how much hair he has on his face. But people have voted for one candidate over the other on much less."

"Lincoln had a beard," I reminded him.

"Lincoln isn't running in the Democratic primaries this year."

"Then I guess the test to judge if you're a racist or not might be, would you vote for Jackson if he shaved off his mustache?"

Haydn Manuscript Sold In London for \$151,200

The Associated Press
LONDON — The manuscript of a play by Joseph Haydn, sold for \$151,200 (about \$220,000) Wednesday at Christie's auction house to an unnamed buyer.

The 16-page manuscript contains two movements of a 1786 Mass by the Austrian composer which experts say has probably never been performed. The manuscript was found in a family music album in the attic of a farmer's house in Northern Ireland.

"I don't think so. For one reason he shouts too much, and he can get very emotional. I want someone in the Oval Office with his finger on the button who can keep his cool. Is that asking too much?"

"That's Jesse's style. He's a preacher and he is used to shouting a lot."

"I don't want a preacher in the White House. Does that make me a racist?"

"Not necessarily, but Jackson may believe it does. You have to judge a presidential candidate on the issues and not his mustache, his style, or his profession."

"Who says so?" my friend asked. "I didn't vote for Jimmy Carter because I got tired of his smile. My wife didn't vote for Jerry Ford because he kept bumping his head on airplanes, and my son didn't vote for Ronald Reagan because he was an actor. There are a lot more of us than there are people who vote on the issues. Most voters look at a guy on television and we decide if we like him or not."

"Then what you are saying is that you don't like Jackson?"

"You could say that. But it has nothing to do with his color. He strikes me as if he'd be one mean president."

"I've never seen him smile on TV. I want my president to have a sense of humor."

"Warren Harding didn't have a sense of humor."

"I wouldn't have voted for Warren Harding either. But Harding wouldn't have called me a racist."

"Jackson's in a tough battle. All presidential candidates have to blame something when they're behind. You can't blame Jesse for using racism as an excuse for not getting his 'rainbow coalition'."

"What does he call the black people who don't vote for him?"

"Lackeys of the party bosses."

"Well that at least sounds better than being called a racist."

"Look," I said, "I can tell you how to vote. But I don't think you should take what Jesse Jackson says about Democrats who don't vote for him as something personal."

"You can say that because you're not a liberal. But when a politician lays a guilt trip on me because of his race, it makes my heart bleed."

Rock 'n' Roll

"This Is Spinal Tap" Is the 'Rockumentary' To End All Band Documentaries

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was only a small step from the sort of rock-concert film pioneered by D.A. Pennebaker in "Don't Look Back" (1967) to the rock-concert film exemplified by Albert and David Maysles' tough but vivid "Gimme Shelter" (1970), which recorded the small talk, the music and the mayhem that occurred during a national tour by the Rolling Stones.

Some of these rock documentaries have been memorable, like Michael Wadleigh's "Woodstock" (1970), some disappointing, like Martin Scorsese's "Last Waltz" (1978), which was about the 1976 farewell concert of The Band in San Francisco, and some unexpectedly entertaining, like Pierre Adidge's "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" (1971), which recorded for posterity the cheerful chaos and confusion of an American tour by the British rock star Joe Cocker.

That these films might be more important to the participants as vehicles for the promotion of their music or as money-making tools too apparent with the release in 1973 of "Elvis on Tour."

Elvis was not in top form at the time, but what he lacked in voice, physique and all-round, basic charisma, the filmmakers attempted to supply by treating him as if he were someone who had come to earth to take responsibility for our sins.

These films, plus others I don't remember, are the source material for one of the brightest, funniest American film parodies to come along since "Airplane!" It is Rob Reiner's "This Is Spinal Tap," a movie of such wonderful high-class outlandish that I suspect it might prove as entertaining to audiences who've never seen a rock-concert film as to those who take their rock very seriously.

The film is the first to be directed by Reiner, who is familiar to most Americans as the slobbish

meathead of "All in the Family," but it seems to have been a truly collaborative effort among Reiner, and his co-stars, Christopher Guest, Michael McKean and Harry Shearer, who share the screenplay credit.

"This Is Spinal Tap" purports to be a documentary, or, if you will, says the director of the film-within-the-film, "a rockumentary," about the first American tour in six years of a British heavy metal band called Spinal Tap.

Reiner, looking a bit like Robert Altman in a Navy cap labeled "USS Doral Sea," plays the documentary director, friendly Marty DiBergi, who opens the movie with a few remarks about his career. ("You may remember my commercial about the small dog that chases the covered wagon underneath the sink," then tells us about his longtime affection for the band, which he notes solemnly, was responsible not only for some of the most original music to come out of Britain, but also for some of the loudest.

He then introduces the members of the band, including lead vocalist David St. Hubbins (McKean), Nigel Tufnel (Guest), the moody lead guitarist, and Derek Smalls (Shearer), who, during an interview, tells Marty, "We are incredibly lucky. We have two visionaries in the band," meaning David and Nigel. "They are like fire and ice." Asked where he fits in, Derek says he sees himself as a conduit between the other two, "sort of, well, like lukewarm water."

Like all respectable rock-concert films, this one mixes psychedelic concert footage (lots of below-the-pelvis, into-the-lights shots) with soul-searching, self-conscious interviews, plus candid shots of the band members cavorting with groupies and a record-autographing party to which nobody comes. This "contemporary" footage is, in turn, supplemented with kinescopes of the band's early TV



Airport security guard (Gloria Gifford) detains Spinal Tap's bass player (Harry Shearer) at luggage check.

appearances, eight drummers ago, back in the days when they wore Beatles-like, Dutch-boy haircuts and string ties.

Things go bad for Spinal Tap right at the start of the tour. Sir Denis Eton-Hogg (Patrick Macnee), the president of Polymer Records, objects to the jacket design for their new album, "Smell the Glove," to which Polymer's artists' relations person, Bobbi Flekman, played with priceless, frosty condescension by Fran Drescher, can only agree. She calls the cover, showing a naked woman on all fours with a dog collar around her neck, "sexy."

"What's wrong with it being sexy?" asks Nigel.

Dates are canceled right and left. When the Seattle gig falls apart, they wind up playing an air force base for the monthly air force band, where the clean-shaven soldiers and their dates flee the Spinal Tap sound. In Cleveland, they get lost trying to make their way to the stage from their dressing room, and an attempt to introduce a new, Draconian theme to the performance

fails because the Stonehenge set comes out 18 inches high instead of 18 feet.

All of these things, including the loss of their drummer, Mick Shrimpton (J.P. Farrell), are taken in stride. The real trouble starts when David's girlfriend, Jeanine Petribone (June Chadwick), joins the tour and begins to second-guess the group's manager, Ian Faith (Tony Hendra).

The performances are spectacularly comic. Even the bit roles are played with fine, human authority.

"This Is Spinal Tap" is sometimes wonderfully rude. The fate of the band's pre-Mick Shrimpton drummer can't be reported in a newspaper written to be read at the breakfast table. Yet the film works not because it is shocking but because it is so consistently admiring of its subject. Reiner, who is the son of another great parodist, Carl Reiner, and his associates have made one of the season's most satisfying comedies, as well as the rock-concert film that tops all the others.

PEOPLE

Lake Victim Recovering

Four-year-old Jimmy Tondewick has recovered so well from his near-drowning in Lake Michigan that he may go home soon and should regain all his abilities, doctors say.

"He's showing a gradual, slow improvement, and will probably return to his previous abilities," Dr. Pauline Harar, Jimmy's physician, told reporters Tuesday. Jimmy was considered clinically dead when divers plucked him from icy Lake Michigan Jan. 15, more than 20 minutes after he fell through the ice trying to help his father retrieve his sled. Doctors said the extreme cold temperature of the lake water helped save his life by slowing all his functions.

A Cairo court declared it had no jurisdiction to hear a libel suit brought by the Egyptian Cinema Association against Columbia Pictures for producing a "slandering" film about the life of the late President Anwar Sadat. The Misdeemeanors Court in the Cairo district of Abdin said any actions by the filmmakers that might have been libelous took place outside Egypt "which makes them beyond the reach of Egyptian law." The cinema association had complained that the four-hour mini-series, starring the Academy Award-winning actor Lon Gosselt Jr., "did gross harm to the nation's reputation and distorted the facts of history totally."

Herbert Blomstedt, music director of the Des Moines Symphony for the past nine years, Tuesday was named as the new music director and conductor of the San Francisco Symphony. Blomstedt, 56, a U.S.-born Swedish citizen, will take over the post Sept. 1, 1985, succeeding Edo de Waart, who has resigned and will leave at the close of the current season to become music director of the Netherlands Opera.

Two security men minding Barbara Streisand roughed up an Italian newspaper photographer after he snapped the American actress leaving a smart store in Rome Tuesday, police said. Rino Barilari was rushed to the San Giacomo hospital after the incident along with a night watchman, Roberto Porcelli, who stepped in to try and stop the fight. Barilari pointed his lens at Streisand as she left a store belong-

ing to the clothes designer Gian Versace where she had been shopping. Bystanders said the 10-knocked Barilari to the ground and kicked him in the stomach, punched and smashed his camera against a wall. Doctors said he required 10 days of treatment. Police said they arrested the two bodyguards at the hotel where Streisand is staying on two counts of assault and battery but released them on their own recognizance.

Bob Hope said that when played Fort Worth's Majestic Theater in 1928 as a "two-day hot act," he never thought he'd return to Texas as a professor. Hope is co-directing a series of seminars in comedy at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, which name its theater after him. The student at Tuesday's session on what makes people laugh got few insights in the secrets of the comedy game from the 82-year-old comedian. But they heard plenty of examples of what was going on with a prairie, he said after his introduction. "But I was afraid Congress might hear about it," Hope told the aspiring comedians when in doubt, go about politics. He said Ronald Reagan used to be a liberal Democrat. "That's like Lawrence Welk playing punk rock."

A grieving Ethel Kennedy is expected to be in Dallas, Texas, to be assassinated and then to be paraded to get money to be made, says an article in the magazine of Playboy magazine. The excerpt from "Young Kennedys: The Decline of an American Dynasty" also said Robert F. Kennedy's son Robert Jr. and David, and his cousin, Chris Lawford, used to escape the pressure of their family heritage following the assassination. The article quotes Lawford saying that the youths turned to drugs and alcohol because the uncle, Senator Edward Kennedy was "unable to fill Uncle Bobby's shoes and didn't try." The excerpt of the book by Peter Collier is David Horowitz, due to be published in June by Summit, rang from 1968 when the family's "B Boys" were in their early teens, the early 1980s when they "were the edge of their 30s and now try to mix drugs with careers."

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CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES. High class quiet, new, view, bright, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED 2nd floor, 2 rooms, 1 bath, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

NEARLY ST. JAMES. Historic townhouse, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

SWITZERLAND ZUGSPITZ. New luxurious 6-room flat for rent. All equipped. Large balcony overlooking "Zugspitze". Unfurnished. Phone: 411-7161322 office hours.

FOR RENT IN GENEVA. Left: 1 bedroom, 1 bath, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

OLYMPIC RENTALS NEW 2 & 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

CONDOMINIUM. 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

FOR RENT IN GENEVA. Left: 1 bedroom, 1 bath, 110 sq. m., 110 sq. m. garden, 110 sq. m. swimming pool, 110 sq. m. tennis court, 110 sq. m. parking.

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OLYMPIC SERVICES GIVING RENTERS a choice of private party, open house, closing day, 2 days, 3 days, 1 week, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years, 6 years, 7 years, 8 years, 9 years, 10 years, 11 years, 12 years, 13 years, 14 years, 15 years, 16 years, 17 years, 18 years, 19 years, 20 years, 21 years, 22 years, 23 years, 24 years, 25 years, 26 years, 27 years, 28 years, 29 years, 30 years, 31 years, 32 years, 33 years, 34 years, 35 years, 36 years, 37 years, 38 years, 39 years, 40 years, 41 years, 42 years, 43 years, 44 years, 45 years, 46 years, 47 years, 48 years, 49 years, 50 years, 51 years, 52 years, 53 years, 54 years, 55 years, 56 years, 57 years, 58 years, 59 years, 60 years, 61 years, 62 years, 63 years, 64 years, 65 years, 66 years, 67 years, 68 years, 69 years, 70 years, 71 years, 72 years, 73 years, 74 years, 75 years, 76 years, 77 years, 78 years, 79 years, 80 years, 81 years, 82 years, 83 years, 84 years, 85 years, 86 years, 87 years, 88 years, 89 years, 90 years, 91 years, 92 years, 93 years, 94 years, 95 years, 96 years, 97 years, 98 years, 99 years, 100 years, 101 years, 102 years, 103 years, 104 years, 105 years, 106 years, 107 years, 108 years, 109 years, 110 years, 111 years, 112 years, 113 years, 114 years, 115 years, 116 years, 117 years, 118 years, 119 years, 120 years, 121 years, 122 years, 123 years, 124 years, 125 years, 126 years, 127 years, 128 years, 129 years, 130 years, 131 years, 132 years, 133 years, 134 years, 135 years, 136 years, 137 years, 138 years, 139 years, 140 years, 141 years, 142 years, 143 years, 144 years, 145 years, 146 years, 147 years, 148 years, 149 years, 150 years, 151 years, 152 years, 153 years, 154 years, 155 years, 156 years, 157 years, 158 years, 159 years, 160 years, 161 years, 1